# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3278. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## IMPORTANT FROM WINCHESTER

### Pursuit of the Flying Rebel Army Beyond Strasburgh.

### An Official Report from Gen. Banks.

### DREADFUL CARNAGE AMONG THE ENEMY

### Dead and Wounded Left Along the Road.

### Reported Destruction of Two Hundred of Jackson's Wagons.

### THE MOST DREADFUL ROUT OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

A dispatch received here late last night, from Winchester, says that Gen. BANKS was then at Cedar Creek, two miles from Strasburgh, which he intended to take to-day.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Information received here to-day, shows that our army was at Strasburgh this morning, and that the retreat of the enemy is a flight.

No details of the battle near Winchester have yet been received.

Officers of the army and correspondents were too busy yesterday pursuing the rebels to find time to give information to the public regarding the battle.

Our army camped last night several miles distant from any telegraph station.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Gen. SHIELDS has received a dispatch from Major-Gen. BANKS, dated—

FIVE MILES BEYOND STRASBURGH.

The enemy are still in retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit. The loss of the rebels must have been enormous. They have abandoned wagons along the road filled with dead and dying; the houses on the route are found crowded with the wounded and dead. The dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle-field of Sunday, are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitants aided the rebel soldiers in carrying off their wounded during the day, and in burying them quickly as soon as dead.

Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the rout bids fair to be one of the most dreadful of the war.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, March 25.

It is currently reported to-night that Gen BANKS has overtaken and destroyed 200 of JACKSON'S wagons.

LATEST REPORTS FROM WINCHESTER.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, March 25.

The latest report from Strasburgh is to the effect that Gen. BANKS, with Gen. SHIELDS, is there, with Gen. JACKSON in sight, and a battle was expected to-day. Preparations are being made to strengthen our force.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, March 25—Evening.

Our column is now five miles beyond Strasburg, still in pursuit of the flying rebels.

All letters for officers and soldiers in Gen. BANKS' Division should be directed to Winchester till further notice.

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF SUNDAY.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, March 25.

On Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy showed themselves a mile and a half from Winchester. The enemy consisted of 500 of ASHBY'S Cavalry and two guns. They drove in our pickets and then skirmished with the Michigan Cavalry and a portion of the Maryland First.

Gen. SHIELDS brought up his forces, and fired rounds of shell, drove them back, and took several prisoners. Gen. SHIELDS was wounded in the arm by the first fire of the enemy.

JACKSON had been informed by the inhabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops, and he advanced to retake it. Gen. SHIELDS' force slept on their arms Saturday night.

Sunday morning, at sunrise, JACKSON, being reinforced, attacked Gen. SHIELDS, near Kearnstown, three miles distant. The enemy's force consisted of 500 ASHBY'S cavalry, 5,000 infantry, nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve of eighteen pieces of artillery. The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge made by the Ohio Infantry, First Michigan, and First Virginia Cavalry, on their right, drove them back half a mile, when the enemy got their guns in position again in a dense woods, flanked by infantry, and drove us back. A short artillery engagement ensued, when Gen. SHIELDS, through Col. KIMBALL, ordered Col. TYLER to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with terrible loss, the enemy being protected by a stone ledge.

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and the Thirteenth Indiana charged their center, and the fight became general, with a terrible massacre on both sides. Col. MURRAY, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed. The enemy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity.

Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic among the enemy ensued. Our troops followed and drove them till dark, capturing three guns, three caissons, muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable. Our troops bivouacked on the field, and the dead and wounded were sent here yesterday noon.

Gen. WILLIAMS' First Brigade, Col. DONNELY, of the Twenty-eighth New-York, Commanding, reinforced Gen. SHIELDS' forces.

Gen. BANKS, who was on the way to Washington Sunday, returned and assumed command. Meanwhile, Gen. SHIELDS' Division, commanded by Col KIMBALL, pursued the enemy beyond Newton, shelling them the whole way.

JACKSON'S men were perfectly demoralized and beyond control. They threw overboard the dead and wounded to lighten the wagons. It is noticeable that nearly all the Confederates wounded were shot in the head and breast, testing the superiority of our marksmen. The troops engaged on our side were chiefly Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana troops.

Those who conveyed the false intelligence to Gen. JACKSON, causing this disaster to the rebels, have a heavy weight of guilt to shoulder. It was evidently known to many in the town that JACKSON was approaching from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits among men and women here.

Gen. SHIELDS' command being screened from observation on the east side of the town, led the informants to believe that all our troops were evacuating, and that JACKSON would enter unobstructed. This evidence is from prisoners.

Good judges say the enemy's loss is over 200 killed, 500 wounded, and 300 prisoners, including an aid to JACKSON. Our loss in killed is 65; in wounded about 125.

PARTICULARS OF THE FIRST DAY'S SKIRMISH.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

WINCHESTER, Sunday, March 23—7 A. M.

On Saturday, 22d inst., about 1 o'clock, small parties of ASHBY'S Cavalry came within sight of the Federal pickets, and a series of desultory firing took place between them. This continued for some time without effect on either side, until about 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy made their appearance in large numbers, and commenced driving in the pickets. A messenger was then dispatched to Gen. SHIELDS, but before reinforcements arrived, the rebels were within a mile and a half of the town, having advanced as far as the Stone-house Mill, on the Strasburgh Pike, and within full sight of the town. From this point they fired into some baggage-wagons and tents stationed on the outskirts of the town, but without damage.

Not knowing the precise nature of the attack, the whole of Gen. SHIELDS' Division were called to arms, and held in readiness. Three batteries of artillery were sent at once to the scene of action, and a sharp skirmish ensued. The rebels had four pieces placed at different points on the road and hills, supported by ASHBY'S Cavalry and some companies of infantry. Some eight or ten shots were fired by them, mostly shells, the majority of which burst in the air over the Federal troops. Soon after our batteries opened fire, the rebel troops scattered like sheep, and were pursued until dark put an end to the affair.

During the fight, Gen. SHIELDS, who commanded in person, was struck by a fragment of a shell on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone, producing a compound fracture, and it was feared amputation would become necessary.

Our loss consisted of one man killed, belonging to the First Michigan Cavalry, one wounded, and one or two horses killed or wounded.

REBEL PRISONERS FROM WINCHESTER.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 25.

Two hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, captured at the battle of Winchester, arrived here this afternoon, and have been provided with quarters in the north wing of the new city jail, the most comfortable, probably, they have enjoyed for many months. They are as miserable, dirty, and about as unsoldierly-looking crowd as ever were seen. They are all Virginians, with the exception of five or six Baltimoreans, who left here before the war broke out. One of the prisoners, on reaching the quarters, threw up his hat, and exclaimed, "Thank God, I am in the United States once more." Others congratulated themselves at the prospect of getting something good to eat, which they admitted they had not had for some time.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

### Movements of National Troops, as Learned from the Rebels—The New Cabinet of Jeff. Davis, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, March 24.
*Via* BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 25.

A flag of truce went to Norfolk, to-day.

Assistant-Secretary of War SCOTT leaves this evening for Washington.

The wind to-day is West, with signs of rain.

The following is from the Norfolk *Day Book* of this morning:

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 23.

The House of Representatives have adopted a resolution to apply a portion of the moneys of the contingent fund to the aid and relief of the captured troops now in the hands of the enemy as prisoners.

Heavy reinforcements are being sent to Old Point. We learn that fourteen Federal steamers were at Old Point on Sunday loaded with troops, supposed to be for BURNSIDE'S Expedition.

RICHMOND, Sunday, March 23.

The new Cabinet of President DAVIS has been formed. The Senate confirmed his appointments this morning, as follows:

*Secretary of State*—J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.
*Secretary of War*—GEO. W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia.
*Secretary of the Navy*—S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.
*Secretary of the Treasury*—C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.
*Attorney-General*—THOMAS H. WATTS.
*Postmaster General*—Mr. REAGAN, of Texas.

The new troops are pouring into this city.

Six or seven of the new regiments arrived in this neighborhood on Sunday *via* our railroads.

President DAVIS has declared martial law over the counties of Elizabeth City, York, Warwick, Gloucester and Matthews.

An account is given in the Norfolk *Day Book* of an engagement near the Warrington Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on Saturday of last week, between 300 rebel cavalry, under Gen. STUART, and 500 Yankee cavalry. Forty of the latter are reported killed and 100 wounded. We are said to have lost 6 killed and 180 wounded. We take the above from the Lynchburg *Virginian*.

Sixty-seven citizens of Loudon County were sent to Richmond on the Central cars on Thursday night and committed to one of the military prisons.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 25.

A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* states, an arrival from Memphis says that the 200 National prisoners in that city are made the victims of much abuse at the hands of their guards. One of them had been shot for looking out of the windows of the prison.

Three gunboats are on the ways at Memphis, but it will take some time to finish them.

At Randolph there are only four guns mounted. Fort Pillow, however, is a strong fortification, mounting twenty-five 64-pounders and 32-pounders.

Fort Pike, at New-Orleans, is reported in our hands. It was only a temporary structure, mounting three or four guns.

WIGFALL ON THE WAR.

The New-Orleans *Crescent* has a Richmond correspondent, who expresses the public consternation in a very striking way. He says:

"You will naturally desire to know how the people in the Confederate metropolis stand these trying times, for it is evident that we are not safe in these days of light-draft gunboats and high water. I answer, in the main we stand it very well. Some, to be sure, are down-hearted, and nobody wears as broad a grin as they did the day after the battle of Leesburgh. Still, there is a universal determination to do or die—to go down, if need be, with our harness on, warring like a brave people to the last. I passed Gen. WIGFALL on my return from dinner, and asked him if there was any news. 'No,' said he, 'I don't believe we have been whipped since dinner; I expect, though, to hear of another defeat in the next five minutes.'"

## NEWS FROM THE GULF.

### Arrival of the Brig Yankee Blade—Defenceless Condition of Pensacola.

Capt. FAIRCHILD, of the brig *Yankee Blade*, arrived yesterday, reports that he left at Fort Pickens the brig *Wabash*, arrived from Newport on the 10th inst, with wood; the three-masted schooner *W. C. Mershon*, from New-York; the schooner *C. M. Newman*, from the same port; *Henry Perkins*, of Boston, from Plymouth. On the 9th inst., 100 miles southeast of the bar, the *Henry Perkins* picked up seven bales of cotton, supposed to have been from the steamer *Magnolia*.

The sloop-of-war *Vincennes* arrived at Fort Pickens on the 9th, with the gunboat *New-London* having the mails, but it was so rough she could not communicate, and left the mails on the *W. C. Mershon*.

The United States steamer *Mississippi* had left Fort Pickens, probably to join Gen. BUTLER at Ship Island.

The *Yankee Blade* arrived at Key West on the night of the 16th, and sailed on the 17th. On the morning of the 17th the steamer *R. R. Cuyler* arrived, with the mails to the 4th of March from the North.

On the 17th the steamship *Niagara* fired a salute, probably on account of the favorable news received by the *Cuyler*. At Key West there were United States steamer *Niagara*, *R. R. Cuyler*, bark *J. L. Davis*, and six or eight gunboats. While coming out over the bar, saw a transport screw-steamer, bound in, filled with troops, which communicated with a pilot boat and proceeded west. The United States ship *Grey Feather* (supposed) went into Key West 17th. There were also at Key West schooner *Henry Finch*, *Mary Potter*, two hermaphrodite brigs, and several other schooners.

The impression at Fort Pickens was, that Gen. BRAGG had left Pensacola, and parties with glasses assert that the guns of the rebel fortifications are turned inland, probably in expectation of a visit from Gen. BUTLER. Four contrabands, who escaped, say there are but three thousand troops at Pensacola, and that they are but poorly armed.

## NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

### Skirmish near Independence—Large Fire at Kansas City—Bridge Across the Blue River Burned.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, March 25.

A skirmish occurred between a detachment of the Sixth Kansas Regiment and JUANTRALL'S band, near Independence, Mo., on the 22d inst. The latter was routed with seven killed. The Nationals lost one killed, and captured eleven prisoners and twenty horses. The rebels killed two of our men and burned the bridge over the Little Blue River the same day.

A fire occurred in this City last night, destroying three large buildings on the levee. The loss is estimated at thirty-five thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE WAR IN SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

The following private letter gives a graphic picture of the condition of Southwest Missouri:

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Monday, March 17, 1862.

My companion and I left St. Louis on last Tuesday morning. Our ride to Rolla was tedious, and marked by no incidents worth mentioning. At every station we passed tents and soldiers, who looked rough enough, and as unlike holiday troops as you can well imagine. At Rolla several fragments of regiments were encamped. I saw the Third Missouri, under Col. SHEPPARD, parade through the town to exhibit their beautiful new banner, with the word "Springfield" painted upon it. This regiment was in the battle of Wilson's Creek. The town of Rolla is situated on a rolling prairie, and composed almost entirely of unplaned board houses, erected almost entirely for the temporary accommodation of the Railroad Company and of the army. I met several of my friends there, who were unwashed, unshaven and unshorn, and whose clothes looked as if they might have been picked up in the woods. Everybody seems to wear his boots outside of his trousers, and to have a belt around his waist with a revolver in it. Some men also carry a large knife on the other side.

On Wednesday afternoon we started West. The day was perfectly lovely. It was as warm as May, and by the roadside the green grass was peeping up, while the hazel bushes and maple trees were in bloom, and the whole air was vocal with the songs of birds. We passed several fields without a rail of fencing to inclose them, but no burned houses, I think, until the next day. We stopped that night at the Widow H.'s, where we had a clean room up stairs, clean beds and a cheerful fire. It was sad to see Mrs. H.'s large wheat-field, perfectly verdant with the springing blades, made a thoroughfare for every traveler. Fifty-two army wagons, with supplies for Gen. CURTIS, had just passed through it, and were encamped on the open ground near the house. The teamsters had unloosed their mules, thrown the harness down by the wagons, and were cooking their suppers by a score or more of fires, kindled, doubtless, by the rails taken from the widow's fence. These fires made a very picturesque scene after nightfall.

The next day we passed burned houses enough. We rode through the ashes of one, and my companion checked his horse upon the very spot where he had spent many a night in bed. He remarked that he little thought, fifteen years ago, when he first slept there, that he should ever live to see that house a heap of ruins, made such by our own army. For Mr. D., the owner, was always, and perhaps is yet, a Union man, though such treatment, one would think, would shake his steadfastness, if it could be shaken. We seemed to see the family flying from the house in the middle of the night, to hear the cries of the children, the angry expostulations of the owner, the fierce shouts of the lawless soldiery, the crackling of the flames, the falling of the chimney, and the whole fresh scene of ruin and desolation. And where are now the houseless, homeless wanderers? Who knows? who cares?

We passed another melancholy sight—a wagon filled with emigrants and all their worldly goods. By the side trudged a little barefooted fellow, ragged and dirty. My companion said to him: "Well, my little man, where do you live?" He sadly answered: '*We* don't live *nowhere*, only in a *waggin*."

We met another party on horseback. One of the men told us how his house had been attacked in the night, by a gang of marauding Secessionists, and how he had made one of them bite the dust, with a bullet, which, he said, "took him *spat* between the shoulders."

Such things are common. War has developed the wickedness of men and fostered all their evil passions. Men swear and lie, and steal, and kill, who were never guilty of such acts before. The Sabbath seems utterly disregarded. The churches and schools are closed, and the Devil seems to reign supreme. A Christian man, who retains his religion, is worthy of all honor; or, rather, his thanks are due to that Divine grace which could alone preserve him.

We slept the second and third nights in *lofts*. The rain beat through the roofs upon our faces. At one place we had to climb up into the garret by a ladder.

We reached Springfield on Saturday. In some of the houses the windows are all broken, doors have been smashed, and the floors and walls are covered with filth and grease. Many of the yards have been used for keeping horses, and the young fruit-trees are completely barked. The groves have been cut down for firewood.

Soon after we came, 300 or 400 prisoners, taken in the battle of Pea Ridge—the first installment from that bloody field—were marched into town. Among them were three Methodist preachers and a number of Indians. I saw them marched out toward St. Louis this morning, and such a set of ragamuffins I never before beheld. They were all without uniforms, clad in homespun, blue or butternut color, with the oddest hats imaginable, of all sizes and shapes. Some of them looked dejected, but a greater number seemed jolly, although I cannot say whether their cheerful looks were really natural, or assumed for the occasion.

It is now almost a year since I left Springfield and Southwestern Missouri—at that time peaceful, prosperous and happy—though even then the war-cloud had begun to appear, and the distant mutterings of the coming strife could be faintly heard. What a year, and what scenes have intervened! Five different armies—two rebel and three Union—have been encamped in the place, and several important battles have been fought in the neighborhood, besides innumerable skirmishes between pickets and guerilla bands in every direction, and for a great distance around. A thorough-going Union sentiment was in the ascendant here, and my friends have been scattered far and wide. Many of them have returned, and others are on the way. But they come back to desolate homes and desolated fields. Long and weary years must pass before they can hope to reach that point of prosperity and comfort which they had attained when driven from their hearthstones. My heart sickens over the dreary scenes and prospects which meet my view on every side. May God staunch the bleeding wounds of this crushed and suffering community!

## GEN. BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.

### Arrival of the Transports George Peabody and New-Brunswick.

### THE EXPEDITION AGAINST BEAUFORT.

### The Rebel Steamer Nashville Not Burnt, but Captured by Our Forces.

### WOUNDED SOLDIERS BROUGHT TO NEW-YORK.

U. S. steam transport *George Peabody*, Capt. TRAVERS, from Newbern, N. C., March 22, in ballast, to the U. S. Quartermaster, arrived at this port yesterday. She left in company with the steamer *New-Brunswick* for New-York, and passed over the Swash on Sunday, at 11 A. M. Found at the Inlet the steamer *Port Royal*, from New-York, all well. She left at the Inlet the steamers *New-Brunswick* and *Louisiana*, having on board many of the sick and wounded from Gen. BURNSIDE'S Division. The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* left the Inlet for Fortress Monroe an hour previous to our departure, having on board some of the sick and wounded transferred from the *Louisiana*. At 3 P. M., Cape Hatteras light bearing northwest, passed steamer *Suwannee*, bound south, probably to Hatteras Inlet. At 5 P. M., passed steamer *Eastern State*, bound to the Inlet.

Among the passengers by the *Geo. Peabody* is Lieut. Col. ROBERT B. POTTER, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Newbern.

Among the remains of the killed on board are those of Chaplain BENTON, Capt. JOHNSON and Lieut. ALLEN, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers; and Lieut. WALKER, of the Ninth New-Jersey.

She has on board several fine rebel horses, which Gens. BURNSIDE and FOSTER sent home as trophies.

Just as the *George Peabody* left Newbern the expedition sent to Washington, N. C., was returning. It consisted of several gunboats and the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth Regiment, and by the cheers given and animation exhibited, it is supposed that it had proved successful.

The expedition to Beaufort, under Gen. PARK, had not reported; *except the capture of the Nashville by our blockading boats, as she left that place on the approach of our troops.*

The troops and crews of the vessels at Newbern were all in fine health.

The United States officers on board the *George Peabody* express their admiration of the masterly skill and energy of Capt. TRAVERS, in taking advantage of every chance which might promote dispatch.

The *Peabody* is to return immediately with a heavy cargo of subsistence stores. The following are the passengers by the *Peabody*: Lieut.-Col. R. B. POTTER, U. S. A.; E. G. FISHER, United States Quartermaster's Department; Mr. COOK, Mr. BATCHELDER.

The United States steam transport *New-Brunswick*, Commander LISCOMB, also arrived at this port last evening, from Newbern, N. C., which port she left on the 22d inst. She confirms the report of the capture of the rebel steamer *Nashville*, and states that she has not been burnt.

She brings as passenger Major STEVENSON, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and about sixty sick and wounded soldiers of the Burnside Expedition.

THE ADVANCE ON BEAUFORT.

On Thursday last the advance upon Beaufort was made by a brigade of our troops. The steamers *Picket*, *Union*, *Alice Price* and other vessels, took the force to the mouth of Slocum Creek, where it was disembarked, and the *Picket*, which was the only armed vessel, went up the creek to the distance of sixteen miles, one mile from the railroad bridge between Newbern and Beaufort. The *Picket* remained there until morning.

During the night the light of the burning bridge was seen. The *Picket* returned to Newbern, and on Saturday advices were received of the result of the affair at Beaufort, by which it is considered certain (notwithstanding the published reports to the contrary) that the place was not taken without a battle. It is stated positively by those who have had the opportunity of knowing *that the Nashville was so burned by the rebels*, but is now in the possession of the Federal gunboats. The steamer was somewhat injured—whether by the rebels or not is not stated.

PROGRESS IN NEWBERN.

We have received a copy of the Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of March 22. It is No. 163 of Vol. 4, and presents a good typographical appearance. Its editorial columns are thoroughly loyal—the natural consequence of Union soldiers having succeeded to the editorial chair—but its advertising department presents a singular contrast. Probably the purging process will reach and cleanse this in the course of a few weeks. Editorially the platform of the paper is thus laid down:

"The *Progress* has been heretofore one of the most virulent and bitter opposers to the Government, in the South, and its former proprietor, not satiated with treason already committed, has filled his cup of bitterness by openly taking up arms against the Union which so long fostered and nourished him. That Government, so foully and wickedly wronged, has taken possession of this office, and henceforth all publications emanating from it will aim to disabuse the Southern mind of that prejudice and error which has been encouraged by previous publications. We war not with the institutions of the South or with opinions; we war rather with those demagogues who have so inflamed the public mind, and caused an appeal to arms necessary to vindicate the majesty of law and good government. To this end, therefore, we shall devote all our energies to sustain the Union as it was."

UNION MEN IMPRISONED.

We have received a long communication from some Union men confined as prisoners in Fort Lane, who were released by our troops. We cannot give room to it on account of its great length, and it is filled with harsh invectives for grievous wrongs inflicted. We cannot see any good to result from its publication. Their oppressor, the doughty Col. SINGLETARY, having ingloriously fled, the sarcasm contained therein certainly cannot reach him, and the shot would thus fall short of its mark.

CANNON, TURPENTINE AND COTTON.

Capt. JOHN HOBBS, of Co. I, Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, by the time *reveille* was beaten last Saturday, had seized 500 barrels resin, 100 barrels spirits turpentine and 75 bales cotton.

On Sunday morning, Capt. E. A. P. BREWSTER, Co. A, Twenty-third Massachusetts regiment, was sent out on a reconnoitering expedition. About 4 P. M., he returned with a large iron gun, and a 24-pound howitzer, several muskets and six prisoners. His detachment was composed of his own company, and a portion of F and D.

On Monday last, Lieut. HART, Co. D, Massachusetts Twenty-third, was detailed for scouting, and succeeded in capturing a heavy battery of two heavy guns, just across the river from this camp.

THE CITY UNDER A PROVOST-MARSHAL.

OFFICE PROVOST MARSHAL, No. 36 Pollock-street.

The duties of the sentinels, in addition to the duties laid down in the army regulations, will be to preserve order within the limits of their beats, to see that no property is injured, no houses entered without proper authority, no citizen abused or insulted; that no soldier passes his post without a pass from the Colonel of his regiment; that no sailor passes his post without a pass from the captain of his ship, and that, after dark, neither soldier nor sailor be allowed to pass.

Every soldier or sailor found in the streets after dark will be arrested, the Sergeant of the guard called, and the offender handed over to him, to be conducted to the guard-house. All disorderly persons at any time will be arrested and handed over to the Sergeant of the guard.

In case of any disorderly or riotous persons refusing to obey the orders of the sentinel the sentinel shall use his arms if the offender cannot be secured in any other way.

By order of BRIG.-GEN. JOHN G. FOSTER,
Military Governor of Newbern.
DANIEL MESSINGER, A. Q. M., Provost-Marshal.

THE TOWN.

Newbern is a most lovely and beautiful city. Advantageously situated, it is the commercial centre of a large section of country, and a large amount of business is done here. It has a good harbor, railroad communication, and all the modes of transit demanded by a business people. The city is laid out in squares, streets running at right angles, abounding in shade trees. Newbern boasts also of a theatre, a magnificent Masonic Hall, churches, academy and all the *et ceteras* of civilization. It certainly must, in midsummer, be a paradise; even now the grass is green, peach and plum trees in bloom, the trees preparing to put on their leafy vestments, and a cheerful aspect reigns here. Citizens and merchants who, infected with the panic, fled on the approach of our victorious forces, are beginning to return, and "order once more reigns in Warsaw." We have two marine railways, machine shops, resin and turpentine stills, cotton gins, etc., innumerable. In fact, Newbern is in advance of anything we have seen in the South since we entered Maryland.

AN APPEAL TO FUGITIVES.

Newbern is now reduced to a state of quiet and order under the superintendence of the Provost-Marshal. Anarchy and confusion no longer run riot here. Merchants and mechanics can now return and ply their several avocations at their pleasure, and they will be protected and encouraged by the officers in authority. It is the desire of the Federal Powers to protect and encourage industry and mercantile pursuits, and now is the time for these classes to return and reap a golden harvest. Come one, come all, and open your shops and stores and let the busy hum of business once more ring through the streets.

### Arrival of Wounded Soldiers from Newbern, N. C.

LIST OF THEIR NAMES.

Last evening, twenty-three wounded soldiers arrived in this City from Newbern, by way of Baltimore. On arriving here they were at once conducted to the Park Barracks, where everything possible was done to ameliorate their condition. Several surgeons volunteered to dress their wounds, among whom were Drs. D. L. D. Sheldon, J. P. Mann, Geo. H. Marvin, James H. Anderson, Henry S. Plimpton, and G. W. Carleton. Lieut. BARKER, of the Fifty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, was in charge of the men. Annexed is a list of their names:

J. E. Williams, Beverly, Co. G, 23d Mass. V.—left knee.
B. Murphy, N. Canaan, Co. G, 10th Conn.—left leg.
W. McDonald, New-York City, Co. F, 51st N. Y.—left chest.
J. Anderson, Millville, N. J., Co. I, 9th N. J.—right thigh.
J. Glidden, Beverly, Co. G, 23d Mass. V.—left leg.
M. Kane, New-York City, Co. C, 51st N. Y.—left thigh.
C. P. Letiell, Newton, N. J., Co. H, 9th N. J.—right eye.
C. Taylor, Woodstock, N. J., Co. I, 9th N. J.—left hand.
J. N. Smith, Wolcottville, Conn., Co. B, 21st Mass.—right arm.
M. McMahon, Fitchburgh, Mass., Co. E, 25th Mass.—left leg.
J. Deegan, New-York City, Co. C, 51st N. Y.—left arm.
Com. Sergeant Stephen C. Rose, Co. F, 23d.
Sam. Hartwell, Lunenburgh, Co. F, 25th.
J. R. Barlow, Worcester, Co. D, 25th.
Wm. Freeman, steward.

The *New-Brunswick* also arrived here yesterday, with the following wounded soldiers from the Burnside Expedition. Capt. E. C. DAYTON, of the transport schooner *Highlander*, and Surgeon J. B. UPHAM, are in charge of the wounded, assisted by Corporal J. A. EMMERTON, Twenty third Massachusetts, and Corporal Mayo, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts. A squad of men from the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts were detailed as nurses. There names are: Privates Dunn, Wetherly, Smith, Drury, Fairweather and Mitchell. The wounded men were not landed last night, but will be at an early hour this morning. Annexed are their names:

Robt. H. Stevenson, Boston, Major, 24th Mass. V.—wound in left thigh.
James B. Nichols, Salem, First Lieutenant, 24th Mass. V.—wound in left shoulder.
Dan. Sargent, Boston, Lieutenant, 24th Mass. V.—wound through the neck.
V. P. Parkhurst, Templeton, Mass., Captain, Co. I, 25th Mass. V.—fracture of right leg.
Chas. Lowd, Northampton, Mass., drummer, Co. A., 27th Mass. V.—bullet wound in mouth.
Albert W. Drake, Hartford, Conn., Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Conn.—exhaustion.
Wm. L. Arvedson, Salem, Sergeant, Co. E, 25th Mass. V.—wound in left thigh.
Charles J. Perkins, Salem, First Sergeant, Co. C., 27th Mass. V.—wound in left arm.
Charles Baker, East Boston, Corporal, Co. A, 25th Mass. V.—wound in right hip.
G. W. Townsend, South Reading, Corporal, Co. E, 25th Mass. V.—wound in right hand.
Abe. McKee, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lieutenant, Co. C., 51st N. Y.—wound in left thigh.
Andrew M. Pentland, New-York City, Sergeant, Co. B, 51st N. Y.—wound in left thigh.
F. W. Tryon, New-York City, Lieutenant, Co. B, 51st N. Y. V.—right thigh.
T. W. B. Hughes, New-York City, Lieutenant, Union Coast Guard Naval Battery—right thigh.
Charles Perrigo, Providence R. I., Sergeant, Co. A, 5th R. I.—left leg.
Isaac Odell, Eastport, Me., Greaser Cossack—loss of right thumb.
Otis Oliver, Athol, Mass., Sergeant, Co. B, 27th Mass. V.—wound in right thigh.
George Carter, Athol, Mass., Corporal, Co. A., 21st Mass. V.—wound in left thigh.
Calvin J. Darling, Charlton, Mass., Private Co. D, 25th Mass. V.—right thumb off.
Noah J. Lake, New-Bedford, Mass., Private, Co. D, 23d Mass. V.—right arm.
Artemus Morse, New-Bedford, Mass., Private, Co. D, 23d Mass. V.—slight wound in head.
Marcius N. Snell, Westford, Conn., Private, Co. B, 11th Conn. V.—wound in left arm.
J. H. Dowell, West Norfolk, Conn., Captain, Co. E, 11th Conn. V—chronic diarrhœa.
James Cox, New-Haven, Conn., Private, Co. K, 10th Conn., fever and ague.
John Turney, Fallsburg, N. Y., private, 51st N. Y., —left thigh.
Charles Miller, Newark, N. J., private, Co. A, 9th N. J.—left side.
L. D. Maybee, West Allegany Co., N. Y., private, Co. F, 51st N. Y.—right thumb.
Patrick Fentor, Lowell, Mass., private, Co. B, 23d Mass.—left thigh.
Wm. H. Hurley, White-Oak-Bottom, N. J., private, Co. D, 9th N. J.—left shoulder.
Thos. Taylor, Chicopee, Mass., private, Co. G, 27th Mass.—left forearm.
John B. McCutchin, Brooklyn, N. Y., private, Co. I, 51st N. Y.—loss of left thumb.
Ed. Durham, New-York City, private, Co. F, 51st N. Y.—left foot.
B. D. Washburn, Philipston, Mass., private, Co. E, 27th Mass.—across back.
Richard E. Sperry, Maryland, N. Y., private, Co. I, 51st N. Y.—right thigh.
Abraham Morse, Williamsburgh, N. Y., private, Co. H, 51st N. Y.—right ankle.
Chas. Reay, Hudson City, N. J., Co. K, 51st N. Y. —forehead.
Samuel E. Goodenough, Sterling, Mass., private, Co. B, 21st Mass. V.—left thigh.
Arthur H. Smith, Brimfield, Mass., private, Co. C, 21st Mass. V.—right thigh.
Philip H. Hendershot, Germantown, N. J., private, Co. F, 7th N. J.—right thigh.
Geo. W. Crandall, Richmond, R. I., Corporal, Co. C, 4th R. I.—left knee.
Walter Taylor, Shirley, Mass., private, Co. H, 23d Mass. V.—forefinger right hand.
Albert Todd, Sheffield, Mass., private, Co. I, 11th Conn.—contused abdomen.
Thomas L. Green, Providence, R. I., Corporal, Co. C, 4th R. I.—wound right shoulder.
Thomas O'Brien, Concord, Mass., private, Co. I, 24th Mass. V.—wound left thigh.
Adin P. Wetherbery, Harwick, Mass., private, Co. K, 25th Mass. V.—cough.
Geo. H. Lingham, Quincy, Mass., private, Co. G, 29th Mass. V.—wound left arm.
John W. Matterson, Westfield, Mass., private, Co. F, 27th Mass. V.—wound right thigh.

The Sanitary Commission have supplied blankets, lint, bandages, &c., for the use and comfort of the men. Col. HOWE, Quartermaster State of Massachusetts, by his exertions did much to benefit the men, in which he was assisted by Capt. D. WOLF, of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff; Gen. HOLBROOK, of Gov. HOLBROOK'S Staff, of Vermont, and Col. ALMY, of Connecticut.

THE STEAMER NASHVILLE.

The annexed are the correct particulars of this notorious steamer, first reported to have been burned by the rebels, but now said to have been captured at Beaufort, N. C., on the evening of the 20th of March: Length on deck, 216 feet; breadth of beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet 8 inches; depth of hold to spar deck, 22 feet; draft of water at load line, 12 feet; tonnage, 1,200 tons. Her frame was of white oak, chestnut, cedar, &c., and was fastened with copper, &c. Her floors were molded 14½ inches; sided, 14½ inches, and her frames were 20 inches apart at centres. She was fitted with a side lever engine, with one cylinder 86 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 8 feet. Her water-wheels were 23 feet in diameter, and of iron. She was also fitted with two return flue boilers, built in 1860. The rig was that of a fore-topsail schooner. She was built in New-York in 1860, by WM. COLLYER, and her machinery was constructed by the Novelty Iron Works.

## FROM ISLAND NO. TEN.

### The Condition of Affairs Apparently Unchanged.

CAIRO, Tuesday, March 25.

Affairs at Island No. 10 are in *statu quo*, and the mortarboats are firing regularly, but very deliberately—about once an hour. The rebels do not reply. There are not so many tents visible. Some reports say that they are leaving. No balloon reconnoissance has yet been made, on account of high winds.

AN IMPORTANT REBEL DOCUMENT.

The following letter, found among others in the intrenchments at New-Madrid, throws some light upon the exertions made by the rebels to fortify Island No. Ten. It is in the handwriting of Capt. GAUTT, Engineer-in-chief of the works at Island Ten, and of New-Madrid:

FORT THOMPSON, Feb. 16, 1862.

*Col. E. W. Gantt, Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL—I came down to say to you in relation to the saw-mills, that we want a bill of lumber sawed as soon as possible for Island No. Ten works. The gunboat *Commodore Whittier* has *gone to Fort Pillow for thirty heavy guns for us, and the floating battery now at Columbus is to be removed to Island No. Ten also.* The *Ohio Belle* has gone for 1,000 *negroes* to bring up, and the General has ordered me *to complete the batteries at Island No. Ten as fast as possible, and to mount the guns.* We cannot do anything until our revetment scantling and plank are sawed up.

*Gen. POLK wished us to move with the greatest rapidity in getting the works at the island completed.* If you will issue the order to all the mills that can be put in operation to saw forthwith lumber to fill the accompanying bill, I will have the boats ready to take it up. It would be better for Lieut. ROWLEY to see each mill under way with this work. I will have to be all the time at the island now.

I think the lumber wanted can be sawed and ready for the boats to take up in a few days, if they will go immediately at it.

*I hope to have Island No. 10, as you expressed it, the Gibraltar of the Valley, and all in two or three weeks time.*

I leave the lumber bill with you, and will very glad if you can issue the orders as soon as possible.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully yours,
A. B. GRAY, Captain C. S. A.

## IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

### The Rebels Again in Sight—Possibility of Another Fight.

CROSS TIMBER, Ark., Thursday, March 20.

The following is a special to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

"The supplies of forage and provisions having become exhausted in the region about Sugar Creek, the army made a retrograde march thirteen miles, yesterday, to this place. The enemy are recuperating—probably being reinforced by fresh troops.

We have information that a large body recrossed the Boston Mountains, with the intention of attacking us again, but this may be only a strong reconnoitering party. Our troops are in fine spirits, and anxious to grapple again with the foe. The wounded have mostly been removed to Cassville, and are doing well.

Col. CLAY TAYLOR has arrived from the rebel camps, bringing Lieut.-Colonels HARRON and SAMS with proposals for exchange. Two rebel captains and seventeen privates were captured yesterday on Indian Creek.

## NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

### The New Government for Tennessee, &c.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, March 25.

The Nashville corre

TO McCLELLAN.

McCLELLAN, to the height of perilous fame,
Raised by thy country in her direst hour,
In faith prophetic that thy soul's high aim
Toward our Great Chief's would rise, in worth and power!
Doomed thou, like him, the fierce assaults to bear
Of envious hate and dull incompetence,
Deem these the lightnings of the infected air;
They strike below thee! turn serenely thence,
Where prayers and blessings, eloquent and warm,
From thousand altars by devotion lit,
Ascend and greet thy brave inspiring form!
Fill then the scroll where WASHINGTON has writ
The Hymn of Patience, sounding through the ages!
Write down thy name 'neath his, on History's pages.

# FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

## ARRIVAL OF THE CHAMPION.

### Nearly Half a Million in Treasure.

### Affairs in New-Granada and the South American States.

The steamer *Champion*, from Aspinwall on March 18, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | $5,000 | P. Naylor | $6,000 |
| Richard Patrick | 1,000 | Am. Exchange Bank | 5,000 |
| Wash'n Mar. Ins. Co. | 1,000 | J. S. Parker & Son | 9,000 |
| Schultz Bros | 14,300 | J. Heller & Bros | 5,900 |
| Wm. Heller & Co | 8,000 | Backlin & Crane | 12,000 |
| Wm. Harper & Co | 4,500 | J. Strauss, Bro. & Co. | 38,241 |
| Order | 7,399 | G. Kinstein & Bro | 6,200 |
| Alley, McLean | 9,537 | H. Cohn & Co | 21,000 |
| Rich. Schultz | 4,318 | Kerby, Byrne & Co | 10,000 |
| Richard Patrick | 5,800 | A. S. Rosenbaum & Co. | 14,500 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 45,463 | Duncn, Sherm'n & Co. | 30,939 |
| Duncan, Sherman & Co | 15,154 | J. B. Newton & Co | 8,027 |
| Wm. Seligman & Co. | 25,000 | Howes & Crowell | 10,000 |
| A. E. Hoche | 1,350 | Eug. Kelly & Co | 32,000 |
| Josselyn & Brewster | 22,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co | 92,500 |
| A., T. & C. E. Tilton | 9,063 | | |
| Total | | | $486,366 |

FROM ASPINWALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wells, Fargo & Co | $720 | James Hale | 1,382 |
| Ribon & Munos | 1,000 | Horace Ripley | 900 |
| Total | | | $4,002 |

The news by the *Champion*, which is not of special importance, will be found in detail in our correspondence.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

### Dull Times in the States—Who Shall be President of Peru—An Autograph Letter from President Lincoln to President Perez.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

PANAMA, Sunday, March 16, 1862.

We have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Feb. 17; from La Paz, Bolivia, to same day; from Callao and Lima to Feb. 28; and from Quito, Ecuador, to Feb. 20. From San Juan, in the extinct Argentine Confederation, private letters to Feb. 5 have been received in Panama.

### ECUADOR.

Worn out by revolutions and petty quarrels with neighboring States, and tyrannized over by Gen. FLORES and his creatures, the people of Ecuador are ready for any fate, knowing they could scarcely reach a lower depth. An earthquake that should swallow the Andes would hardly rouse them from their lethargy. Commerce there is none; the tax gatherer absorbs the profits of all industries; agriculture has dwindled down to the production of yucas and a little Indian corn, so that in many districts the people are in a state bordering on starvation. In Guayaquil, notwithstanding the Government has been forced to admit rice and some articles of prime necessity free from duty, prices of provisions have risen 30 per cent.

### PERU.

Who shall be the next President? seems to be the great question in Lima, although one can hardly understand how there should be any question about it, seeing that everybody admits that Gen. SAN ROMAN was elected three months since. But it appears this goes for very little, as a few persons who are styled an Electoral College have the final decision—unless the sword intervenes—and this body don't consider the votes they are expected to count as constituting much of an argument either way. So the papers and people canvass for MAR, SAN ROMAN, CAUSSCO, ECHENIQUE and CASTILLA, just as if no election had taken place, and just as if the latter was not debarred from succeeding himself by the Constitution of the country. President CASTILLA has decreed that this Electoral College shall meet on the 4th of May, and select the unlucky man who is to act as the target of all the assassins of Peru for the next six years, in place of himself; and SAN ROMAN, in expectation of the position, has resigned the Generalship of the army of the South, CAUSSCO having been appointed to fill his place.

President CASTILLA having failed to raise more money from the English Guano Agents, almost all the guano that England will consume for three or four years having already been hypothecated for loans, has sent Señor ANTOLIN RUDOLFO to Amsterdam, Brussels, and Paris for cash. It is doubtful if he will get it. The export of this article for the United States has entirely ceased, chiefly in consequence of the revolution, and the amount sent to Europe is less than half, this year, of the usual quantity. During the month of January last, only sixteen vessels left the Chinchas, with 11,982 tons.

More than a year ago, the fine Peruvian steam frigate *Callao*, of 44 guns, sunk at the Island of San Lorenzo, caused by the breaking away of the dock in which she was undergoing repairs. The last of the several attempts to raise her, was made on the 20th of February, without success.

The anniversary of the birthday of WASHINGTON was celebrated at Callao and Lima, by the Americans. The ministers and consuls of foreign Powers generally displayed their flags, as did also the local authorities; and the Castle of Santa Catalina fired a salute of 21 guns.

Señor FELIS PAZ SOLDAN, the able Director of Public Works, has made a report, based upon the survey of the engineers, upon the project of a railroad from the Peruvian seaport of Islay to the mountain city of Arequipa. The distance is 102 English miles, and the rise from the sea is not far from 7,000 feet. The calculation of the Minister, based upon the present trade, is that the road, which is to cost $10,000,000, will pay an interest of not less than six per cent. In such a country as Peru, the chances are small that such an enterprise will be undertaken.

### BOLIVIA.

The only item of news or political scandal from this State is that President ACHA has offered Ex-President BELZA $8,000 if he will consent to relieve Bolivia of his presence—which offer was indignantly refused. A movement is making, said to be patronized by ACHA himself, to induce Gen. SANTA CRUZ to return to the country, ACHA being apprehensive that he will have to resign the helm of State into more powerful hands. The country was tolerably tranquil.

### CHILI.

Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, United States Minister, presented to President PEREZ an autograph letter of President LINCOLN, congratulating him upon his accession to the chair of State, and Mr. NELSON accompanied the letter by a felicitous address. Among other things, he said:

"It is made my agreeable duty to acknowledge the liberal, and just disposition of the Government of Chili, in promptly recognizing and making reparation for accidental wrongs, affecting the interests of citizens of the United States, and to express the high sense of the Government I have the honor to represent, of the praiseworthy efforts of the Government of Chili to remove every cause of complaint. The Government of the United States desires and intends to present no claim for redress, which does not irresistibly commend itself to its clearest perceptions of right and justice."

To this President PEREZ replied:

"You say, Mr. Minister, that your Government will present no claim which does not irresistibly commend itself to the clearest conceptions of right and justice. I also can assure you, for my part, that I will hasten to satisfy the petitions and demands of your fellow-citizens, as well as those of every foreigner resident in the Republic, whenever they are presented, based upon foundations so solid."

To Mr. NELSON'S hopeful allusion to the American rebellion, President PEREZ responded:

"The Chilian people and the entire enlightened world have heard with pain of the breaking out of civil war in the American Union, where law and progress have so well known how to fraternize. But, however formidable may be the present aspect of the contest, it is confidently to be hoped that her public men, inspired by a noble patriotism and aided by the good sense of the American people, may find some solution to the questions which divide them, and which, accepted by all the States, may succeed in restoring peace and harmony to that interesting Republic."

On the 12th of February, President PEREZ reached Valparaiso from Santiago, the capital, intending to remain in the former city a month or more. He was received with extraordinary honors and the most unbounded enthusiasm by the entire people. Thirty thousand persons met him at the city gates, with congratulatory addresses and ovations of all kinds.

There is nothing else in the items from Chili worth notice, except that the Araucanian Indians continue to be troublesome. They lately murdered seven whites on the frontier.

I should notice, perhaps, that Señor FRANCISCO MIRALLES, a young Chilian, claims to have discovered a process in photography to fix the images on canvas prepared for painting in oil-colors, "much more perfect than on paper."

Business had been rather dull the preceding fortnight, although the protracted commercial crisis was considered as at an end. The Custom-house stores are filled with $30,000,000 worth of goods, "enough," says the *Mercurio*, "for a two years' supply, were the goods well assorted"—which they probably are not. The wheat crop would not be so large as was expected, although it would be good. All other products would be abundant. Flour was held at $3 75 to $3 94 cash per quintal. Sugars had not changed from the last report. No Carolina rice in first hands. Bar copper, $17 75 cash. Regulus, $7 12 to $7 25. Hides, best class, $12 50 cash. Freights to Hamburg and England £4 to £4 4s. To France, 110f. To United States, $15. Exchange on England, 60 and 90 days, 46 to 46¾ pence per dollar. On the United States, 10 per cent. premium, nominal.

### RIVER PLATE.

Gen. MITRE, at the head of his victorious Buenos Ayrean force, has completely subjugated the Confederacy, and is reorganizing the Governments of the different States. DERQUI, the President, has fled to Montevideo, and Gen. URQUIZA talks of going to Paris. From the fact that it is stated he is selling 800,000 head of cattle with which to pave his way in the French capital, he must be considered "some," on live stock.

## UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

### The Allied Fleet off for Mexico—The Runaway Schooner.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

PANAMA, Sunday, March 16, 1862.

The market is completely bare of local news. The large French and British fleet, which rendezvoused in our bay, has left for the Coast of Mexico, with the exception of the French frigate *Galathée*, which went to Guayaquil; the French side-wheel steamer *Cassini*, and the British frigate *Termagent*, which still remain here. The United States steam frigate *Saranac* still remains at Panama, and the United States brig *Perry* at Aspinwall.

I believe I wrote you that some thieves had run away from Aspinwall with the little American schooner *Lewis Warrington*, belonging to Mr. J. ANDREWS. She is a vessel of 35 tons measurement, and had on board about $2,500 worth of goods belonging to Mr. ANDREWS, destined for Greytown. It is not known that there was more than one man on board of her, who was shipped the day the vessel was missed from the harbor, although he probably found accomplices.

H. M. CHASE, Esq., telegraphic operator for the Panama Railroad Company, died of consumption at Aspinwall, on the 11th inst.

The British steamer *Talisman*, from Liverpool, arrived at Aspinwall on the 13th. On account of being many days overdue, she was unable to call either at Santa Martha or Carthagena. We have, therefore, no later dates from the latter ports, or the National Capital. The *Talisman* brought out Mr. ALFRED HOLZ, of Liverpool, owner of this line of screw steamers. He returns in the same vessel to Port-au-Prince, and from thence goes to New-York.

## IRON-CLAD WAR VESSELS.

### Historical Sketch of Inventions and Inventors—Errors Corrected.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I observe in the New-York *Herald* of March 19, 1862, an article entitled "The Monitor—Shot-proof Vessels—Ericsson's Battery. By Isaac Newton, First Assistant-Engineer U. S. N., now Chief Engineer of the Monitor;" extracted from the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

It is strange that some persons think they cannot raise one man to fame, without pulling down another already famous.

Had the author confined himself to uttering oracular condemnation of the *Gloire* and *Warrior*, with his opinion as to the best mode of building iron vessels, it would have required no reply; but he thinks it necessary to attack the Stevens Battery and its designers, and I ask the privilege of pointing out his errors.

He says this "paper could not be regarded as complete, if it omitted to mention that notable structure the Stevens Battery," and proceeds to condemn it as dogmatically as if he were a ship constructor and naval artillerist combined; and singularly enough extols Mr. ERICSSON and the *Princeton*, as if Mr. ERICSSON had accomplished a great success when the *Princeton* was built.

The manner and connection in which these two subjects are introduced in this paper, by the engineer of Mr. ERICSSON'S Battery show, to those who know the facts, an envious desire to build up Mr. ERICSSON'S fame by attacking the Messrs. STEVENS and their battery.

The credit claimed in this paper for Mr. ERICSSON is founded on the fact that he invented the propeller of the *Princeton*, and designed the *Monitor*. The former a faulty and condemned modification of the Stevens scull, and the latter an imperfect adaptation of the Stevens Battery, with the tower of Capt. COLES, of the British navy, on its deck.

Had Mr. ERICSSON'S advocate been content to give him his due meed of praise, no one would object.

But as he has thought it necessary to condemn the works of men whose lives have been a series of engineering successes, in order to bepraise a man whose life has been a series of engineering failures, with one successful adaptation of other men's inventions, he cannot complain if his errors and concealments are pointed out.

Mr. NEWTON says:

"Every American will remember with pride the old frigate *Princeton*, the first screw steamship-of-war with her machinery placed entirely below the waterline, out of reach of shot; the first which burned anthracite coal; * * the first provided with a telescopic funnel; * * the first that used blowers, thus making the supply of steam perfectly independent of the smoke-pipe; in fact, the first really successful application of the screw to vessels of war. * * * This vessel, as almost everyone knows, was designed by ERICSSON, over twenty years ago."

Commodore STOCKTON, under whose direction the *Princeton* was built, knows that he originated the design of combining the American modern improvements in a war steamer, but was induced to put in Mr. ERICSSON'S propeller and his semi-cylinder engines. These engines were tried in the *Princeton*, but the experiment has not (I learn) ever been repeated.

After Mr. E's propeller had been thoroughly tried it was condemned, taken out, and the "Stevens scull"—the original of all screw-propellers—was substituted. With the same amount of steam this scull gave an ncreased speed of one mile an hour!

This "Stevens scull" was made in the same form as is to be found on the first propeller ever made, which was invented and successfully tried by the father of Messrs. STEVENS, three or four years before FULTON'S first boat went to Albany.

That identical scull is now at Hoboken, and the propellers for the Stevens war-steamer are to be made after it. Indeed it is almost universally adopted, whereas it is doubtful if there is at this time an Ericsson propeller in use anywhere.

The blowers used in the *Princeton* were made according to the patent of E. A. STEVENS, who allowed the Government to use then without charge. Indeed the revolving fan-blowers now universally used, were invented and first used by the Messrs. STEVENS on their steamboats upwards of thirty years ago.

Anthracite coal was burned with the aid of blowers on steam vessels before Mr. E. came to this country.

For aught I know "the telescopic funnel" may be conceded to Mr. E.

Mr. NEWTON thinks that the great "attention" and "speculation" which the Stevens Battery has given rise to "no doubt has been occasioned principally by the impenetrable mystery which has surrounded it, and the strict secresy with which those parts already constructed have been built; even the Government itself had no thorough knowledge of what was going on."

The last assertion is not correct. Not a dollar has been paid by the Government, either on the certificate of a naval officer that the had inspected the work and material used; and such inspecting officer was constantly about the work whenever the Government permitted it to go on.

I cannot coincide in the supposition that the public took an interest in a great project of a great engineer, which he promised would protect the City of New-York and our coast against a fleet of wood ships, chiefly because the details of his plan were kept secret.

But a few words as to this mystery:

Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS for many years bore in silence, and without complaint, the sneers and obloquy heaped on him and his project, and always acquiesced in the views of the Government, that the plan should not be divulged.

He was one of the noblest, purest men that ever lived—a patriot to the heart's core.

This, the fleetest war vessel in the world—calculated to throw a heavier broadside than any other—was called a square tub—a job—a failure. It was said that millions of Government money had been wasted, &c. Whereas, up to the present time, the Government have paid $500,000—which is less than was originally agreed to be paid—and the Messrs. STEVENS have expended on the vessel nearly $250,000—and in other ways perhaps half as much more.

He quietly bore this abuse and misrepresentation, and, for his country's sake, refused to explain his plans.

He was approached on behalf of foreign Governments; but rejected their overtures.

He learned at the outset that the service were skeptical, and for upward of ten years he struggled, with Congress on his side, however, against the opposition of the navy. I never shall forget the flush on his face—almost a tear in his eye—the repressed indignation of his whole demeanor, when one day, not long before his death, he told me that one Secretary of the Navy had said to him that, "the idea of building a ship capable of resisting a cannon ball *was contrary to the first principles* of mechanics."

Think how humiliating this must have been to the first mechanic of the age! Yet I never heard him utter a word of censure on the service who opposed him, or the Department who yielded to the prejudices of its officers.

At length after about twelve years of opposition a Secretary who could appreciate his worth and genius, bade him go on; and the present structure was begun, and carried on with rapidity during about eighteen months, under the supervision and with the cordial support of the Navy Department. Mr. ERICSSON'S friend says, "However much credit is due to Mr. STEVENS for priority in suggesting the feasibility of constructing shot proof vessels, by coating them with iron, the present structure and the various plans proposed for its completion have been the work of the last few years." I will not affirmatively deny this, although I believe that Mr. R. L. STEVENS would have informed me what his plans were before he would have told them to Mr. NEWTON. But I deny that Mr. NEWTON, or any man living, other than Mr. STEVENS' brother, knows what his plans were. He kept them as secret as a loyal picket man when made prisoner keeps the countersign. This, however, I do know, that all the principles and discoveries involved in the construction of the present battery, with the exception of one great and one or two minor points—are mentioned in a letter written by J. C. & E. A. STEVENS to officers of the Government, in 1841, while their brother was in Europe. And here let me say that fifty years ago, E. A. STEVENS, under the directions of his father, experimented on angular iron targets, with a view to the construction of iron-clad vessels, long before PAIXHAN suggested the idea—if so be that he did suggest it, as Mr. NEWTON says.

To those who knew R. L. STEVENS, it is easy to believe that one reason why he did not apply to Congress for a larger appropriation than the one made in 1842, before he commenced the enormous vessel now lying at Hoboken, was that if he did so apply he might be obliged to divulge his plans.

At that time he had made many converts to the invulnerability of iron; but his mode of applying his discoveries was hid; and for the good of his country, he preferred to take the risk and trust to the good faith of his countrymen.

But of what importance is it whether the present plans accord with those of ROBERT L. STEVENS or not? What wejwant is an efficient vessel of war superior in all respects to any other yet designed. That vessel can be produced sooner than any iron-clad gunboat can be built, if Congress will give money enough to pay for quick work.

Mr. NEWTON then enumerates what he thinks the defects of the vessel:

*First*—Great deficiency in strength.

Here Mr. NEWTON differs with many if not all the gentlemen of distinction who have built any large iron steamers in this country!

The distinguished iron-ship builders in Wilmington, Philadelphia and New-York, have examined her and the plans, and certified their opinion that she is very strong and sufficiently strong.

Comparison with the *Great Eastern* and *Australasian*, two vessels noted for their strength, shows, I am informed, that she is stronger, proportionately, than either of them.

*Second*—He condemns the mounting of the guns *en barbette*.

That is, she has no port-holes, and all her guns are pivot guns mounted on deck.

Strange that recent events have not taught these cavillers their great error.

How were the 16 or 17 men, including the captain, of the iron-clad *Merrimac* killed and wounded?

Why, by a shell from the *Cumberland*, which entered a port-hole and burst inside.

How was the boiler of the iron-clad *Essex* burst, and thirty men, including her commander, killed or scalded?

Why, by a shot which entered a port-hole.

So also on the iron-clad gunboats *St. Louis* and *Louisville* men were injured or killed by projectiles entering through port-holes.

What is the use of making a vessel invulnerable and then cut in holes in her to make her vulnerable? Why endanger not only the lives of your most valuable men—those who load and fire your guns—but also the guns themselves, by a port-hole, which when opened exposes them to disaster? But the skeptics, who are willing now to admit that an iron-clad ship is not contrary to the first principles of mechanics, still insist that you must put your guns at a port-hole. Mr. NEWTON omits to state what is stated in the Commissioners' report, which he refers to, viz., that Mr. STEVENS proposes to protect his pivot guns with wrought iron armor. These subjects of the affectionate regard of these gentlemen will be iron-clad, and as safe from harm as any man on board the vessel.

For many years unprotected pivot guns have been used on wooden ships, and their efficiency established beyond cavil.

But when it is proposed to protect, not only the ship and men, but the guns also, cavilers cannot "see it," and insist that no iron-clad ship should be entirely invulnerable!!

*Third*—Mr. NEWTON and the Board, or a majority of them, think "that the vessel would not be, *in all parts and at all times, shot-proof*.

This is lamentably true. No attempt will be made to make her bottom shot proof, nor the sides near the bottom; but whenever it shall be made to appear that a shot can pierce the water and enter through the bottom, this vessel can be made invulnerable there.

He does not say that she will not be *sufficiently* shot proof, nor that she will be less invulnerable than any other vessel.

From this, judge the spirit which dictates this article.

Mr. NEWTON thinks that slow vessels, which can be overtaken and run down—small vessels, which can readily be run over by large vessels—numerous Liliputian gunboats, which, gnat-like, can bux around and annoy an enemy, are better than large vessels, like the Stevens Battery, which will go 100 miles, while the *Monitor* goes 20 or 30;—to the Capes of the Delaware nearly, while the *Monitor* goes to Sandy Hook.

Does he expect that a fleet vessel will lie still, and wait for a fleet of pigmies to select their position? Is it not more likely that such vessel would select her own position; and concentrate her enormous battery first on one gunboat, and then on another; or run them down *seriatim*, one after another?

For be it known that the Stevens Battery can run down her enemy, as well as any steam ram yet projected.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

### Personal.

Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American and General Agency and Reading Room, No. 10 Strand, London, W. C., England; week ending March 8, 1862:

From Goodridge, C. J. L. Colchester, Chas. Conklin, John Moulton, W. B. Smyth, J. Hart, T. L. Nicholls, New-York; Rev. W. R. Hewitt, Bostrck, Byers' wife, Iowa; Chas. Storrow, Boston, Mass.; D. Rosser, Natchez, Miss.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Senator WILSON'S bill, introduced on Monday, to promote the efficiency of the Corps of Engineers, will, if passed in its present form, make several important alterations, which are shown in the following table:

| | Engineers and Topographical Engineers, present organization. | Corps of Engineers, proposed organization. |
|---|---|---|
| Brigadier-Generals | — | 1 |
| Colonels | 2 | 4 |
| Lieutenant-Colonels | 7 | 4 |
| Majors | 16 | 16 |
| Captains | 23 | 24 |
| First Lieutenants | 23 | 24 |
| Second Lieutenants | 23 | 24 |
| Sergeant-Majors | — | 1 |
| Quartermaster-Sergeants | — | 1 |
| Sergeants | 50 | 50 |
| Corporals | 50 | 50 |
| Musicians | 10 | 10 |
| Artificers | 295 | 295 |
| Privates | 295 | 295 |

Beside merging the corps of Topographical Engineers (which was first organized July 7, 1838,) in the Corps of Engineers, (the organization of which dates from 1808,) the bill increases the combined corps by one Brigadier-General, two Colonels, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Captains, one Sergeant-Major, and one Quartermaster-Sergeant, and decreases it by four First and four Second Lieutenants. Previous to the rebellion there were no enlisted men, sergeants or privates, in the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

There is nothing of importance to report as to what is going on at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The various works in hand progress satisfactorily, of course, but beyond that, matters remain in *statu quo*.

Preparations are still being made in Castle William, Governor's Island, for the reception of prisoners, and it is said that the portholes of the casemates which are used as quarters, will be barred, so as to render escape more difficult.

It is reported that Col. HARVEY BROWN, Fifth Artillery U. S. A., has been assigned to the command of the Forts in New-York Harbor. This will make him the superior officer of Col. LOOMIS, in command at Fort Columbus, the senior Infantry Colonel in the army. Col. BROWN'S commission, as full Colonel dates from May 14, 1861, though he has held the brevet rank of Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct, during the Mexican war, since 1847, and has been nominated for a brevet Brigadier-Generalship for the affair at Fort Pickens some months ago.

The chartered schooner *Thomas Holambe* is taking in an assorted cargo of stores for Key West. The chartered schooner *Hiram Smith* has left for Washington with lead and iron. The schooner *Mary P. Hudson* will shortly sail for Port Royal with stores.

The blue-jackets belonging to the lost vessels, *Cumberland* and *Congress*, who were brought North by the *Roanoke*, and transferred to the *North Carolina*, as previously reported, have got liberty, and are now on shore enjoying themselves. They did their duty like gallant men and brave sailors during the action in Hampton Roads, on the 7th and 8th of March, and deserve a good welcome from their friends.

### The Reading and Columbia Railroad.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I see a long and labored article in your paper of the 24th inst., arguing against the railroad *vid* the Reading and Columbia, on the ground that it passes over ranges of mountains and broken and rough country, making sharp curves and grades 90 feet to the mile necessary, &c., &c.

The facts are that the Reading and Columbia Road runs along a most beautiful valley, through farms of the highest state of cultivation, and worth from $150 to $200 per acre, with the exception of about two miles where the road crosses Blue Ridge. Here, for 1¼ miles, the heaviest grade is 66 feet. On the rest of the road the grades are from 12 to 30 feet to the mile. The curvatures are in no case greater than on the Lebanon Valley Road, which the writer admits is a first-class road.

As regards distance, the road from New-York to Washington, *via* Reading and Columbia, is 271 miles; while that *vid* Harrisburgh is thirty miles further. This makes the road *vid* Reading and Columbia thirty miles longer than the seacoast line *vid* Philadelphia and Baltimore. But the through route will possess many advantages. In the first place it is safe from any invasion from the seacoast. Secondly, the tiresome and annoying delays at Philadelphia, at the Susquehanna Ferry, and at Baltimore, will be avoided, and a saving of time equal to three hours will thus be effected. Thirdly, the baggage, express and mail carriage can go through without change, and, in addition, the passengers can go through without being disturbed. Fourthly, the necessaries of life, if this road is completed, can be purchased at least 20 per cent. cheaper in Washington, as it will open up the Schuylkill coal, iron and agricultural region, the very heart of Pennsylvania. Fifthly, this inland route will save to the traveler the excise duties assessed upon every person passing over the soil of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, which amounts to $1 50 on each individual, if I am informed correctly. Every citizen should certainly exert himself to remove this last imposition, yet there are writers who can assume that all this amounts to nothing, and that the people ought to suffer quietly, because they have suffered in the past, and to continue to pay the tribute required by the States referred to.

No; the universal demand is, give us as many railroads to the interior as will open up the resources of the country to the capital of the nation, and facilitate the concentration of the loyal people of this Union at Washington in the shortest possible time. The sad events of the past year have fully demonstrated the imperative necessity of additional railroad facilities. Let Government send the aid necessary to complete this route, which shall give us communication with the capital independent of the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the people will thank them heartily and unanimously.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the 4th of April.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOS. 158½, 3, 479, 481, 484, 486, 487, 488, 490, 491, 492, 456, 452, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 385, 436, 298, 463, 300.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1575, 1576, 1345, 24, 1783, 1464, 1316, 357, 1394, 1595, 1540, 1533, 2097, 1432, 928, 128, 1106, 1369, 1496, 1505.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—NOS. 1731, 3005, 3195, 2917, 1375, 1121, 1711, 1229, 1623, 1665, 1187, 1715, 1721, 1727, 1729. *Part II.*—Adjourned until Friday next. *Part III.*—NOS. 1391, 1595, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1385, 797, 1675, 1677, 1373. *Part IV.*—NOS. 2012, 1794, 906, 1724.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Equity Calendar—NOS. 78, 154, 157, 169, to and including 185. *Part II.*—Equity Calendar—NOS. 129, 130, 36, 106, 165, 168, 184.

### Court of Appeals.

MARCH TERM, 1862.

PREFERRED CALENDAR.

CLASS 1.

1. Mullins *vs.* The People.

CLASS 3.

2. Doolittle, Administrator, *vs.* Naylor, &c.
3. Ryan, by Guardian, *vs.* Parker *et al.*
4. Burkhardt *vs.* McClellan, Administrator.
5. Baker *et al. vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company.
6. Brown, Executor, *vs.* The Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company.
7. Bailey, Administrator, *vs.* Hollister, Administrator.
8. Babcock *et al.* Executor, &c., *vs.* Bridge, &c.
9. Hathaway, Executor, *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company.
10. Lewis *et al.*, Executor, &c., *vs.* Jones.
11. Same *vs.* Same.
12. Lent, Executor, &c., *vs.* McNaughton, impleaded, &c.
13. Cook, Administrator, *vs.* Burroughs.
14. Harriss, Executor, &c., *vs.* Ely and wife.
15. Lathrop *vs.* Smith, Administrator.
16. Ferguson *et al. vs.* Averell *et als.*, Executor, &c.
17. Fitzhugh *et al.*, Executors, *vs.* Chamberlin *et al.*, impleaded, &c.
18. Devereax *et al. vs.* Davis.
19. Swanton, Executor, &c., *vs.* Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Rochester.
20. Wilds, Administratrix, *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.
21. Tarrant *vs.* Ware, Executor, &c.
22. Moore, Executor, &c., *vs.* Willett, Sheriff.
23. Daniels *et al.*, Executor, &c., *vs.* Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
24. Fitzhugh *et al.*, Executors, &c., *vs.* Sackett, Impleaded, &c.
25. Roome, Administratrix, *vs.* Phillips.
26. Akin, Administrator, *vs.* Wasson.
27. Fuller *et al.*, Executors, *vs.* Mohawk Bank, of Schenectady.
28. Tilley, Administrator, *vs.* Hudson River Railroad Company.
29. Babcock *et al.*, Executors, &c., *vs.* Eckler *et al.*
30. Birch *et al.*, Executors, &c., *vs.* New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.
31. Hull, Administratrix, *vs.* Hull *et al.*
32. Rhodes, Administratrix, *vs.* Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company.
33. Lawrence *et al.* Executor, &c., *vs.* Lossee.

CLASS 4.

34. Mallory *vs.* The Tioga Railroad Company.
35. The People, &c., *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company.
36. Ehle *vs.* Chittenango Bank.
37. Claflin *et als. vs.* Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.
38. People, *ex rel.* Smith, *vs.* Pease.

### GENERAL CALENDAR.

The number in parentheses designates the number of the cause on the last January, a present March supplemental calendar.

39. (28.) Columb *et al. vs.* Caldwell, M. C.
40. (29.) Clark *et als. vs.* Mayor, &c., of New-York, J. C.
41. (30.) Mickles *vs.* Dillaye *et als.*, M. C.
42. (31.) Campbell *vs.* Cousalus *et als.*, M. C.
43. (32.) Hopkins *vs.* Nelson. Same *vs.* Same, &c., M. C.
44. (33.) Stryker *vs.* Mott, &c., &c., J. C.
45. (34.) French *vs.* New, M. C.
46. (35.) Orcutt *vs.* Cahill *et al.*, M. C.
47. (36.) People, &c., *vs.* Jayne *et al.*, J. C.
48. (38½.) Smith *et al. vs.* Haskins, M. C.
49. (39.) Holbrook *et al. vs.* Voss *et al.*, J. C.
50. (40.) Hanford *vs.* Higgins, J. C.
51. (48.) The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Hendrickson, Sheriff, J. C.
52. (49.) Cartright *et al. vs.* Wildenning *et al.*, J. C.
53. (50.) Wakely *vs.* Daniels *et al.*, J. C.
54. (53.) Lyell *vs.* Newark Lime and Cement Company, J. C.
55. (57.) Wavle *vs.* Wiles, M. C.
56. (58.) Somers *et al.*, Coms., *vs.* Phelps, J. C.
57. (59.) Seymour *vs* Sturges, J. C.
58. (59½.) The Black River and Utica Railroad Company *vs.* Clark, M. C.
59. (60.) Tallmadge *et al. vs.* East River Bank, J. C.
60. (61.) Menge *vs.* Long Island Railroad Company, J. C.
61. (62.) Reed *et al.*, survivors, &c., *vs.* Monell, *et al.*, J. C.
62. (63.) Mathews *vs.* Bowerman, J. C.
63. (64.) Husted *et al. vs.* Willetts, &c., J. C.
64. (65.) Sturtevant *vs.* Orser, Sheriff, J. C.
65. (66.) Davy *vs.* Fairman, J. C.
66. (68.) People *ex rel.* Williams *vs.* Kingman *et al.*, J. C.
67. (69.) Kane *vs.* Wheaton, J. C.
68. (70.) Bissell *vs.* Hamlin, J. C.
69. (71.) Lane *vs.* Cary *et al.*, J. C.
70. (72.) Kelly *vs.* McCormick, &c., J. C.
71. (73.) People *ex rel.* State Line Railroad Company *vs.* Collum *et al.*, J. C.
72. (74.) Same *vs.* Sawin *et al.*, J. C.
73. (75.) The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company *vs.* Morey, J. C.
74. (76.) Same *vs.* Wright, J. C.
75. (77.) Therassou *vs.* McSpedon, J. C.
76. (78.) Bruce *vs.* Clark *et al.*, J. C.
77. (79.) Erwin *vs.* Voorhees, J. C.
78. (80.) Newland *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company, J. C.
79. (81.) Ellicott *vs.* Smith *et al.*, Executors, &c., *et al.*, J. C.
80. (81¾.) Ladue *et al. vs.* Griffith *et al.*, M. C.
81. (82.) Lambert *vs.* Marvin, J. C.
82. (82¾.) Pomeroy *vs.* Ainsworth *et al.*, M. C.
83. (83.) Woodworth *vs.* Wood, J. C.
84. (84.) Van Derwater *vs.* New-York Central Railroad Company, J. C.
85. (84¾.) The Black River Bank *vs.* Penniman *et al.*, J. C.
86. (85.) The Buffalo City Bank *vs.* Codd, J. C.
87. (86.) Wright *vs.* Garlinghouse, J. C.
88. (87.) New-York Floating Dry Dock Company *vs.* Cook, J. C.
89. (87¾.) Rouse *vs.* Whited *et al.*, M. C.
90. (88.) Willett, Executors, &c., *vs.* Boulger, J. C.
91. (89.) The Merchants' Bank *vs.* Elderkin, J. C.
92. (90.) Lee *vs.* Gowdy, J. C.
93. (91.) Macondrey *et al. vs.* Wardle *et al.*, J. C.
94. (92.) Rochester *et al vs.* Barnes *et al.*, J. C.
95. (93.) Hale *vs.* Boardman, J. C.
96. (94.) Main *vs.* Cooper, J. C.
97. (95.) Perry *vs.* Wheeler, J. C.
98. (96.) People *ex rel.* Hair, *vs.* Alvord, J. C.
99. (97.) Wager *et al. vs.* Troy Union Railroad Company, J. C.
100. (98.) Root, President, &c., *vs.* Alvord, J. C.

CHARLES HUGHES, Clerk.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25.

The Court of Appeals opened its March session this morning. The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

The Court has resolved to hold afternoon sessions during this week.

### Corporation Contracts—$157,000 Demanded of the City.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

*Sinclair* vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This action was brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of one Reynolds, to recover the sum of $157,000 for work alleged to have been done by Reynolds under a contract for cleaning the streets.

It was claimed that Reynolds, in March, 1857, entered into a contract to clean the streets of the Twelfth District in this City, and subsequently assigned his claim to the plaintiff.

The case now came before the Court on demurrer to the complaint.

The defense to the claim was, that the Common Council had not, by any ordinance, confirmed the contract.

It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff, that payments having been made by the City Comptroller, he must have intended, as against the Corporation, that the money had been appropriated legally, and that this was a confirmation of the contract; that the Corporation were estopped from saying they had not confirmed it, having made payments on account.

Decision reserved.

Edwin James and G. More for plaintiff; Anderson & Bronson for defendants.

### Supreme Court—Chambers.

*Barnard et al.* vs. *Keisten*—The above motion, to which we referred in our list of decisions in our issue of the 24th inst., by its adverse decision to the applicant, will afford a precedent for the guidance of our Courts, as to some of the points of the English Bankrupt Law of 1861. The action is based on the fraudulent conversion by the defendant of some $150,000 worth of merchandise consigned to him by the plaintiffs, who are English Bankrupts, under the recent Act of Victoria, and the defendant denies the right of the plaintiffs to sue him individually.

For motion, Messrs. John Graham and Edwin James, Q. C.; Opposed, Messrs. Clarence A. Seward and Wm. M. Evarts.

### Ejectment—Alleged Fraud in Obtaining a Transfer of Real Estate.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice James.

*Margaret Carlen* vs. *Daniel Feitner.*—This is an action of ejectment to recover possession of the premises situated at the corner of Forty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue in this City.

The defence set up is, that plaintiff claims title under and by virtue of a title derived as follows: One Catherine Barbarie conveyed the premises to one Garret H. Stryker, J

## The Charges Against our Charge at Turin.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I find among your leading articles to-day, with the emphasis of much typographical display, an extraordinary attack on Mr. ROMAINE DILLON, late *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States, and now doing as Secretary of Legation at Turin. Upon the authority of your London correspondent, you hold up Mr. DILLON as "an openly avowed enemy to the Administration," as one who, "if he is not a Secessionist, at least associates Italian statesmen with his want of sympathy with the Union cause," &c. In other words, you seek to charge Mr. DILLON, while acting in the service of the Government, as failing in his duty, and recreant to his country.

Now the gentleman whom you, or your London correspondent have thus undertaken to describe, is my brother, and has favored me for the last four years, either as Secretary of Legation in Brazil, or at Turin with at least monthly correspondence. Upon the strength of his letters to me, the last being dated the 7th of last month, I pronounce the charge of your correspondent to be false and slanderous. Mr. ROMAINE DILLON is both an *American* and a *gentleman*.

If the object of the attack was to obtain the removal of Mr. DILLON, and the appointment of your correspondent or one of his friends to the vacant place, he labors under a misconception of facts, which renders the attack quite superfluous. Mr. DILLON is only the Secretary of Legation *ad interim*, waiting for the arrival of his successor, who has hitherto been delayed in his departure simply by the state of his health. As soon as he reaches Turin Mr. DILLON will gladly surrender the post and return to his country. In the meantime, the delay is not disagreeable to Mr. MARSH, the Minister, as appears by a letter from him, *now before me*, of the 5th of last month.

Your obedient servant, ROBT. J. DILLON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1862.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saxonia | Southampton | New-York | Mar. 12 |
| City of Baltimore | Liverpool | New-York | Mar. 12 |
| Asia | Liverpool | New-York | Mar. 15 |
| New-York | Southampton | New-York | Mar. 16 |
| Niagara | Liverpool | Boston | Mar. 22 |
| Arabia | Liverpool | New-York | Mar. 12 |
| Bavaria | Southampton | New-York | Mar. 26 |
| Canada | Liverpool | Boston | Ap'l 5 |

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Africa | New-York | Liverpool | Mch. 26 |
| Caledonia | New-York | Glasgow | Mch. 29 |
| Arago | New-York | Southampton | Mar. 29 |
| Glasgow | New-York | Liverpool | Mar. 29 |
| America | Boston | Liverpool | April 2 |
| City of Baltimore | New-York | Liverpool | April 5 |
| John Bell | New-York | Glasgow | April 8 |
| Asia | New-York | Liverpool | April 9 |
| Niagara | Boston | Liverpool | April 16 |

### Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at..... 6 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## PERSONAL.

ANNIE—YOU ARE A MYSTERY TO ME! Write. "Did not." ANGLATERRE.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT, IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY IN 14TH-ST. WOULD like to let their entire second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible family, and one that would be permanent; terms are reasonable; references given and required. Address SPENCER, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, or Station C, corner 4th-av. and 12th-st.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes permanent board in a small private family where there are no other boarders; if necessary, would be willing to wait a few weeks; a plain, but wholesome fare expected; a place which she could look upon as a home is what she desires; would not object to country board, providing ready access may be had with the City; references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, together with full particulars, E. T., Box No 142 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A MERchant residing in a central part of the City, having more room than he requires for his own family, would take a gentleman and wife (without children) to board from the 1st of May. The house is a modern brown-stone front, and the apartments are highly desirable. Parties would find this a pleasant and comfortable home. Best of references given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

A YOUNG SWISS GENTLEMAN, OF steady habits, who is employed in a commercial house, desires to obtain a home in an American family, where a few hours (in the evening) devoted to instruction in the French and German languages would be received in remuneration or part payment for his board. He is willing to conform to the rules of a Christian family; references exchanged. Address HOME, Box No. 4,192 New-York Post-office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD—(LATE dinner) can be obtained in a social private family, by applying at No 61 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 97 STATE-st., corner of Clinton-st., you may secure a fine suite of front rooms, with good, substantial accommodations.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY at Orange are willing to receive as boarders, either four gentlemen, (who would occupy two large rooms,) or two gentlemen and their wives; or would receive a family of not over six persons—adults, or nearly so, and desire to make an arrangement from about May 1 to October 1. The location is near a depôt, commands a fine view, plenty of land, &c. Vegetables, fruits, milk, &c., in abundance will be furnished. Those wishing to pay a fair price may address COMFORT, Box No. 92 New-York Post-office, with reference, for one week.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM the 1st of May, and for the Summer season, by a party consisting of seven adults and two children, within 20 miles of New-York, and of easy access; apartments furnished or unfurnished; good plain food required; terms must be moderate; a farm-house preferred. Address, stating full particulars, J. J. A., Box No. 2,733 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO OR THREE INVALIDS, WISHing to live during the Summer or year in the country, with a physician, in a healthy and pleasant town on the Hudson, one hour from the City by railroad or boats, can find board, &c., under moderate terms. Address M. F. R., Yonkers Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, (on the sound, preferred,) where there is good bathing, for a gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, from May 1 to Oct. 1. Must be within 1½ hours of New-York by steamboat. Address, with particulars, J. F. U., Box No. 1,791 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY GENTLEman, wife and child, from 1st of May next. Location must be healthy and pleasant, of easy access, and not more than one hour from the City. Good plain fare and moderate price will make them permanent boarders. Address W. P. H., Box No. 3,929 Post-office, New-York.

## MILLINERY.

### A CARD FROM M. T. HIGGINS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

Our grand semi-annual opening of Spring and Summer Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., when we shall exhibit an unusually large assortment of the latest Paris styles of silk and straw bonnets, caps and head-dresses, and all other goods appertaining to the millinery trade.

We call special attention of our customers to this opening. M. T. HIGGINS,

No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MME. R. MARRIS & SON, NO. 729 BROADway, up stairs, beg leave to inform their numerous friends and customers that they have just received by the last steamer a large and rich assortment of Spring and Summer Bonnets, from the first houses in Paris. We also call their particular attention to our beautiful variety of Artistic Flowers in all the latest novelties for garniture, wholesale and retail.

SPRING MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully announces that her regular Semi-Annual Opening of Paris Spring and Summer Millinery, will take place on Thursday next, March 27. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

## STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M. EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN E. HOPPEL.

## DRY GOODS.

CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,

Call the attention of wholesale and retail buyers to the great bargains which they are now offering in the above goods.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
SOLOMON & HART,
Importers,
No. 369 Broadway.

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,

To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.

TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with.

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of

"NEW BROOM BLACK SILK,"

which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.

150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $ 1.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS, PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,

AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention NOW than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of

SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES.

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.

LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS, In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.

CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,

Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.

All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

OPENING FROM AUCTION.

500 dozen HUCK TOWELS, 9s.
1,000 dozen LACE TIDIES, from 1s. to 9s.
500 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from 8s. to $5 a pair.
300 pairs EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, from $3 to $10 a pair.
100 pairs NOTTINGHAM LACE, for CURTAINS, 1½ and 2 yards wide, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. a yard.
200 pairs DRAPERY MUSLINS, very low.
Full line Swiss, Book and Jaconet Muslins, Brilliants, India Twills, Tarletans, Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Bosoms, Check Cambrics, Nainsooks, Bishop Lawns, Victoria Lawns, Linen Doulas, Napkins, Linen Table Covers, and Linen Damasks, &c.

1,000 dozen LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, best in the City, for 1s. each.
LADIES' HEM STITCH LINEN HANDKERCHIFS, 16 cts., 1s. 6d., 20 cts., 22 cts., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., &c.
Cheap lot VESTIBULE LACES, from 2s. to 8s. a yard.

1,000 NEEDLEWORK BREAKFAST CAPS, from Auction, from 2s. to 8s.
2,000 SCOTCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from 6 cts. to 20s.
1,000 FRENCH CAMBRIC BREAKFAST SETS, from 4s. to 12s.; very cheap.

FROM AUCTION.
FULL LINE NEEDLEWORK BANDS, NEEDLEWORK TRIMMINGS, &c.; very fine goods, at very low prices.
REAL and IMITATION LACES, in great variety; REAL and IMITATION VEILS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c.

FROM AUCTION.
A line of VEIL BAREGES, VERY CHEAP.
Full line of COLORS in GRENADINES and GRENADINE VEILS.

FROM AUCTION.
1,000 dozen REGULAR MADE LADIES' COTTON HOSE, 2s.—usual price, 3s. a pair.
Full stock LADIES', MISSES' and GENTS' MERINO UNDER WEAR, HOSIERY, &c.

BEST STYLES LADIES' MADE UP UNDER CLOTHING; BEST MAKES HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

NEW STYLES SPRING HAT RIBBONS,
In great variety.

EVERY WIDTH, QUALITY and SHADE of PLAIN HAT RIBBON and TRIMMING in great variety, at very low prices.
FULL STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY STRAWS, FROM BEST MANUFACTURERS.
EVERY VARIETY OF REAL FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.
BEST QUALITY LADIES' KID GLOVES IN THE CITY, at 63 cts. a pair.
BEST STOCK OF FINE FLANNELS IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,

Will continue to sell, through this week, the balance of the
BANKRUPT STOCK
they have been offering so very low for the past two weeks, and which consists of the following articles:
Linen Sheetings from 50c. to $1 25.
Shirting Linens from 25c. to $1.
Pillow Linens from 30c. to 75c.
Towels, per dozen, $1 25 to $5.
Table Linen, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towelings, Quilts, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.

CHOICE GOODS.
50 CASES NEW DRESS GOODS.
AUCTION JOB LOTS.
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN MARKET.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 and 283 Broadway.

SPRING CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers. N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE,
NO. 623 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED,
All the latest novelties for Spring wear,
MANTILLAS, HATS, &c.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS a Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents Skirts, 50 cents, best steel; ladies' Under-garments Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

SUMMER-HOUSE WANTED.—WOULD board or rent a furnished house within fifty miles of New-York, near the water. Address H. A. M., Box No. 2,902 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, stable, garden, &c.; must be located between 86th and 125th sts., near Bloomingdale Road. Any person having such a place to let will address C. L., No. 626 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY OF adults, five or six rooms in a convenient respectable house; rent $150 to $200. Address RICHARD, Box No. 188 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.
No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.
English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots. Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

## AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Made by Roux & Meeks,
BRONZES, ENGRAVINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1862, at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of handsome carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson and green brocatil; crimson and satin window curtains, lace curtains, rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, made by Stoddard; rosewood centre-table, marble-top; ebony cabinet, rosewood quartette table, elegant bronze and marble mantel clocks, &c., candelabras, mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs in morocco, rosewood French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace, washstands, marble-top; large wardrobes, couches, chairs, &c.; also a number of fine engravings, Brussels and velvet carpets, matting, &c., together with a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites, and other elegant furniture.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We would call attention to the sale of handsome household furniture, to be sold at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 23 West 21st-st., near 5th-av. Catalogues at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.—EVERY ARTICLE OF WHICH IS GUARANTEED IN EVERY PARTICULAR.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 27th and 28th of March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the spacious marble stores Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where the furniture has been removed for convenience of sale, none but the highest quality having been admitted. Among the manufacturers are such as Marcotte & Co., A. Roux & Co., E. W. Hutchings, J. Herter, Pottier & Stymus, A. Vrede, H. Stony, Launt & Kimball, J. Meeks & Sons, J. Dessoir, J. H. Belter & Co., and others, being the richest and best sale of furniture ever got up in this City, viz.: Ebony and ormolu cabinets and glasses; rosewood, oiled black walnut, rich parlor suites, covered and uncovered, in various styles; walnut inlaid with marble bookcases; do. etageres, elaborately carved; hair mattresses, mirrors, &c.; dressing-bureaus, in every style; dining-room furniture, in oak and walnut; library do. and black walnut fancy chairs; secretaries, bookcases, centre-tables, every style; all kinds of bedroom furniture, patent refrigerators, dinner sets, bronzes, China and glass ware, and almost every other description of the best furniture in the City. Can be seen and examined until the days of sale.

Also, two rosewood billiard tables in fine order, all complete.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, CIGARS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

Special sale of very superior old wines, brandies, cigars, &c., late the property of an old importing and jobbing house formerly engaged in the Southern trade, consisting of a very select stock of the finest brands and vintages extant, in bottles, cases and demijohns, to be sold in quantities to suit, and fully guaranteed, including a select invoice in cases of one dozen each, bottled in London. Also, hocks, 1846; old Tuckerman sherry, very choice old blue seal port and reserve Bourbon. Also, the following goods, heretofore reserved: About 80 dozen very choice L. D. Jamaica rum; do. true cognac brandy, old cabinet and nectar whisky, sherries and Madeiras, champagnes, leading brands. Sale peremptory. No other goods admitted.

Also, the balance of 61 M fine Havana cigars, consisting of operas, regalias, columbias, londres, zarzuelas, prinsados, etc., etc., with other favorite brands.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to use a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 20, 1862.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 502 West 47th-st., near 6th-av.

Handsome Household Furniture, consisting of brocatel window curtains, velvet carpets, carved rosewood furniture in silk brocade, library do. in maroon, rich silk curtains, mirrors, cornices, fine bronzes, marble pedestals, tête-à-têtes, chairs and buffets of carved oak, black walnut library tables, cases, carved rosewood etageres, beautiful oil-paintings and engravings, china and glassware, and a large assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

AUCTION.—ATLANTIC HOTEL, HOBOKEN, N. J.—The stock, furniture, and fixtures of the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, N. J., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasers, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, March 28 and 29. Sale positive, and to commence each day at 9 o'clock A. M. Said stock, fixtures, &c., comprise all of the bar-fixtures, liquors, cigars, &c.; all of the hotel and kitchen furniture complete; also all of the garden fixtures and appurtenances, benches, chairs, tables, &c., without reserve. Term cash. JAMES E. SMITH, Proprietor.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of valuable property, to be made at auction, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

BANK-STREET—Handsome house, No. 32, in good order.
MADISON-STREET—No. 83, near Catharine-st.
Maps, &c., at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Courtlandt-st., comprising every variety of choice goods; sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

## FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cow-house and shed; two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY OR VILLA PROPERTY.—A country seat on the Harlem Railroad, 72 miles from New-York, with 206 acres of land; house of Italian style, filled in with brick; built two years since, and contains bath-room, range, &c.; has two bay windows, and large piazzas overlooking a great extent of country; out-buildings ample, and in good order; price $13,000. Apply to the owner, at Steele & Co.'s, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, between the hours of 10 and 12, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, situated on the Hamburgh Turnpike, 4½ miles from Paterson, containing 168 acres, suitably proportioned with tillable meadow and woodland, under a high state of cultivation. Large double house and all necessary outbuildings, all in complete order. Terms liberal. Also, another good farm of 72 acres, 1½ miles from Paterson, upon which the buildings are entirely new. Apply to JOHN J. QUACKENBUSH, No. 223 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATEly occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS FARM, FEW MINutes' ride of Princeton, N. J., ten minutes' walk from railroad depôt, canal, steamboat, stores, schools and Post-office; mail from New-York every day at 10 A. M.; 150 acres very superior soil, all tillable; dwelling and out-buildings excellent. Address A. B., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 70 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between Fort Hamilton and Bath House, along shore. The farm can be bought at $100 per acre, on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

DAIRY AND MARKET-GARDEN FARM TO LET—Will keep 50 cows; good blue-clay soil 18 inches deep; house and barn with basement; stables for 26 cows and 6 horses; 25 miles by railroad. ½ mile from depôt, or will exchange. Dr. DERICK, 407 4th-st., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS FARM of 200 acres, with fine improvements, and eligibly located on the Hudson River. But a small amount of cash wanted, the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to ISAAC BIGGS, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—ONE FIRST MORTGAGE Bond, No. 2,294, for $1,000; one certificate for ten shares of "scrip stock," No. 2,294, and one certificate for one share first-class preferred stock, No. 327, all issued by Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, in the name of GEORGE RUSSELL. All parties are cautioned against purchasing either of the above, payment of the bond and coupons and transfer of the stock having been stopped. D. FERGUSON, Cashier.
MILWAUKEE, 20th March, 1862.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY B. A. Mumford, and payable to his order at the Tradesmen's Bank, dated Feb. 26, 1862, at three months, for $2,000. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. J. W. CORLIES.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.

No. 289 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 162 East 13th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. 148 East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 26th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 14 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 43 Clinton-place, between 8th-av. and University-place.
No. 196 East 30th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 45th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

HOUSES TO LET, UNFURNISHED—BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

Houses varying from $300 to $800.

| | |
|---|---|
| 180 Lexington-av. | 170 West 37th-st. |
| 536 7th-av. | 110 East 58th-st. |
| 189 10th-av. | 114 West 30th-st. |
| 124 Houston-st. | 145 West 42d-st. |
| 179 Thompson-st. | 216 West 42d-st. |
| 8 West 13th-st. | 57 West 45th-st. |
| 183 West 14th-st. | 78 West 46th-st. |
| 58 West 18th-st. | 145 and 147 West 46th-st. |
| 291 and 293½ West 19th-st. | 29 West 47th-st. |
| 200 West 32d-st. | 120 West 48th-st. |
| 220 West 32d-st. | 27 West 54th-st. |
| 60 East 37th-st. | East 56th-st. |

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST., THIRD door below Greenwich—a five-story building, twenty-eight feet front and seventy deep, nearly new, thoroughly built by day's work, in complete condition, and now occupied as a wholesale grocery store; it has a good dry cellar, and is furnished with gas and Croton. This store is in the business thoroughfare, leading to the Jersey City ferries and People's line of steamboats. Apply to H. D. SEDGWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house No. 78 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; front and back basement, parlor floor, 3 rooms, 1 room on third floor, for $325, to a small family, or including second or third floor, $500; was put in first-class order last Spring; furnace, range, fixtures, &c., all in. The owner occupies one floor. To be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply to L. E. DUENKEL, on the premises, or office No. 963 Broadway.

A NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all conveniences, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; a very nice house for a small family. May be seen from 2 to 4. For card to see the house apply to JOHN FOLEY No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av., corner of 27th-st.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

PEACE PROSPECTS.—FORTY YEARS' lease of lot adjoining the Whitney House, corner of Broadway and 17th-st., for sale. Whitney's covenant offers $3,750 a year for four upper floors, to connect corresponding. See BLEECKER'S auction maps, &c. Sale at the Merchant's Exchange, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst.

TO LET—TWO NEW MARBLE STORES, FIVE-story, basements and under-cellars, hoist-ways and falls, Nos. 129 and 131 Grand-st., near Broadway, opposite Brooks' tailoring establishment, Broadway and Grand-st.; will be let, a store and basement, or whole building, reasonable to a good tenant. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 14 Warren-place, (Charles-st.,) near Greenwich-av. Has all the modern improvements; is five rooms deep on each floor; house 20½ feet, and well calculated for one large or two small families. For further particulars, or for permission to examine, apply to MOSES DEVOE, No. 10 Jefferson Market.

ROOMS TO LET—TO A SMALL, QUIET AND well-disposed family, in a large and pleasantly situated dwelling on the Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, about 10 minutes' walk from Salterville. Stages for Jersey City ferry pass the door, and leave Salterville nearly every hour during the day. Address or inquire of Rev. AARON L. STILLWELL, Salterville Post-office.

A NICE HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, OR unfurnished, No. 88 Lexington-av., three-story and basement, high-stoop, neatly painted and furnished; all improvements, and in perfect order, to a desirable tenant. The rent will be placed at a low figure. For card to see the house during the day, apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington, after 6 P. M.

COAL YARD TO LEASE.—CORNER OF JANE and West-sts., 88 by 225 feet, long established, properly fitted up and doing a large business; the premises will answer well for a lumber yard or for any purpose requiring a vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre sts.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET.—TO LET—The modern built three-story and basement brick house, No. 246 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen from 10 to 3 P. M., and will be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply to H. L. BUTLER, No. 85 Duane-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO LOTS NOS. 276 and 277 West-st., about 130 feet deep, with water front opposite the same, between Desbrosses and Watts sts.; a good location for any kind of manufacturing or mechanical business, or for storehouses. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 37 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is in excellent repair, has gas and water on every floor, and set tubs in the kitchen. Rent $800 per

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar of his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

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*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*


Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA FAVORITA.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—RICHARD III.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PRIDE O' DAY.

WINTER GARDEN—CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S—THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

The victory achieved by our forces near Winchester bids fair to prove one of the most important of the war. Information received in Washington yesterday shows that our army was at Strasburgh yesterday morning; and a later dispatch from Gen. BANKS to Gen. SHIELDS, dated five miles beyond Strasburgh, states that the enemy was still in full flight, with our forces in hot pursuit. Gen. BANKS states that the losses of the rebels must have been enormous. They had abandoned wagons along the road filled with dead and dying, the houses on the route were found crowded with wounded and dead, and the dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle-field of Sunday, were also found filled with wounded. Our artillery was making terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the rout, it was believed, would prove one of the most dreadful of the war. The details of these stirring events have not yet come to hand, and owing to the want of proper facilities, no list of the National killed and wounded has yet been telegraphed.

It appears that Secretary STANTON, late on Monday night, concluded to forego his purpose to order the arrest of the editors of certain New-York and Boston newspapers. There is a possibility that the order relating to the censorship will be rescinded entirely.

Later intelligence from Newbern, N. C., has reached us by the arrival at this port of the transport steamers *George Peabody* and *New-Brunswick*, which left there on the 22d inst. The full reports of the expedition to Beaufort had not been received, but the gratifying fact had been made known that the steamer *Nashville* had not been burnt by the rebels, as at first reported, but had been captured by the gunboats of the blockading fleet, as she left Beaufort on the approach of our troops. An expedition which had been sent to Washington, N. C., was returning to Newbern as the transports *Peabody* and *New-Brunswick* left, and, from the joyful demonstrations made, it is supposed to have been entirely successful.

A number of wounded soldiers arrived in this City from Newbern, N. C., in the *George Peabody* and the *New-Brunswick*. Some of them, who came by the way of Baltimore, were taken to the Park Barracks, and had their wounds dressed, several surgeons volunteering for that purpose. The remainder, who arrived in the *New-Brunswick*, remained on board all night, but will be landed at an early hour this morning.

A Richmond dispatch, dated the 23d inst., received by way of Fortress Monroe, gives the *personnel* of JEFF. DAVIS' Cabinet, as recently newly constituted. J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, is Secretary of State; GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, Secretary of War; S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy; C. G MEMMINGER, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Treasury; THOMAS H. WATTS, of North Carolina, Attorney-General, and REAGAN, of Texas, as Postmaster-General. The Norfolk *Day Book* announces that heavy reinforcements of National troops have been sent to Fortress Monroe, supposed to be for the Burnside Expedition.

Late advices received from Memphis render probable the supposition that an attack has been made upon New-Orleans is correct. It was reported there that Fort Pike, at the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain, had been captured by our forces, though it was explained that it was merely a temporary structure, mounting three or four guns.

From New-Mexico we learn that there is a probability of another battle being fought there soon. The advance guard of the Texans, at last accounts was at Algederos, forty-five miles from Santa Fé. Col. CLOUGH had arrived at Fort Union from Colorado, with 550 men, and intended to join Col. CANBY at Fort Craig.

We have advices from Fort Pickens to the 16th inst., and from Key West to the 17th, by the arrival of the brig *Yankee Blade*, at this port. There is no news of importance. It was reported that there were but three thousand rebel troops at Pensacola, and that those were but poorly armed. The guns of the rebel fortifications were said to be turned inland, in anticipation of a visit from the National forces under Gen. BUTLER.

The St. Louis papers of Saturday publish a statement that Gen POPE had captured at his Point Pleasant batteries, the *E. J. Gay*, a large rebel steamer.

It is said that a new projectile, adapted to the 11-inch Dahlgren guns of the *Monitor*, has been made at the Cold Spring foundry, at West Point. One of them was driven through a solid plate of wrought iron eight inches thick, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees.

The Louisville *Democrat* has late news from Cumberland Ford. The Tennesseeans are coming into our army in groups of from 50 to 500 a day. On Dec. 31 there were not two entire regiments entitled to pay. Since then the second regiment has been filled to its *maximum*, a third regiment is complete, and there are now two more entire, and a third nearly ready to be mustered into the service of the United States. It is believed that in one month's time there will be ten regiments of Tennesseeans enrolled for service in the United States army.

A military Commission, of which Gen. D. S. DICKINSON was President, has found the notorious Col. MAGOFFIN guilty of violating his parole, and he has accordingly been sentenced to death. The time of his execution has not yet been fixed by Gen. HALLECK.

### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill in reference to administering the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign coutries, was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution to transfer the Superintendency of the Capitol Extension and Dome, from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, was called up and adopted after debate—34 to 3. The bill for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, was then taken up, and Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, made a speech in favor of its passage. He was followed by Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, in opposition to it. The debate continued until the adjournment.

In the House, the Senate bill providing for the payment of the officers and crews of the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, was passed. The Pacific Railroad bill was made the special order for Tuesday next. Consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and continued until the adjournment.

### THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to incorporate the New-York Homœopathic Medical Society was ordered to a third reading. The bill to alter the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn was recorded favorably. Among the bills passed was one to compensate *bona fide* purchasers of wild lands for improvements made thereon. The bill to incorporate the New-York Commercial Association was ordered to a third reading; also the bill relative to lands under water in the City of Brooklyn.

In the Assembly, the General Appropriation Bill was taken up, debated, and ordered to a third reading with an amendment striking out the appropriation for State Assessors, and abolishing that office. The Annual Supply bill was then debated until the recess.

### GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* at Portland, we have advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Hansa*. There is little news of interest. The Paris *Patrie* pretends to have information, obtained from a member of the British Cabinet, to the effect that an amicable separation will take place between the North and the South about June. The *Patrie* does not state the authority upon which the member of the British Cabinet bases his declarations. The London *Times* has a curious view of the probable effect of the recent victories achieved by the National arms. It believes that they will lead to a separation, and peace between the Northern and Southern States. In the Liverpool cotton market cotton had declined one half pence per pound. Breadstuffs were tending downward, and provisions were quiet and steady. Consols for Money were at 93¼@93¾, and American securities were firm.

The steamship *Champion*, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the mails, passengers and treasure from San Francisco. The treasure list foots up nearly half a million. The news brought by the *Champion* is neither important nor particularly interesting. No stirring events had occurred in any of the South American States. Hon. THOMAS H. NELSON, United States Minister to Chili, presented to President PEREZ a letter from Mr. LINCOLN, congratulating him on his accession to the Chair of State. Gen. MITRE, at the head of the Buenos Ayrean forces, has completely subjugated the Confederacy, and is now reorganizing the Governments of the different States. Nothing of interest has transpired in New-Granada since the departure of the last steamer.

By the schooner *Viola*, Capt. HASKELL, we have dates to the 13th inst. from St. Thomas. The health of the Island was good. The United States ship *Shepherd Knapp* was to leave for Boston in a few days. The United States gunboat *Iroquois* had just arrived from Curacoa, and was coaling.

Hon. J. R. GIDDINGS, Consul-General for the British North American Provinces, left Jefferson, Ohio, for Montreal on Monday last.

A serious mutiny occurred in the Wisconsin Seventeenth Regiment, at Madison, a few days ago. There was some delay in paying them, and nearly 300 refused to obey the order to embark in the cars for St. Louis. They were all placed under arrest.

At a recent meeting of the Board of the American Bible Society, it was announced that the British and Foreign Bible Society had made an appropriation of £2,000 sterling, (about $10,000,) payable either by bill of exchange or gold, as might be desired, to aid the American Bible Society in its noble work, at a time when the troubled state of the country would be likely to diminish its receipts.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday, but there was nothing done beyond the ordinary routine business. The bill of the late Sheriff, amounting to upwards of $9,000, and which has been weekly discussed for the past two months, was finally disposed of by ordering its payment. A movement to memorialize for the repeal of the excise laws, started by Mr. PURDY, occasioned some discussion, but no definite action was had—the subject being, by consent, postponed until the meeting on next Tuesday.

At Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday, before Justice BARBOUR, an action was tried upon a claim against the City for $157,000, alleged to be due one SINCLAIR as the assignee of one REYNOLDS, on a contract for cleaning the streets in the Twelfth District of the City. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was dull yesterday, and prices on the Railway shares ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower. Government stocks in steady demand. Exchange 111½@112. Gold 101¼@101⅜ ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs were quite depressed yesterday, by the unfavorable news per *Nova Scotian* at Portland. Prices, generally, declined. At the reduced rates Corn was in good request, but Flour and Wheat were inactive. Cotton was less sought after and was cheaper. Pork was heavy and drooping, while Bacon and Lard were in lively demand at buoyant prices. Beef was quiet, as were also Hay, Hops, Iron, Fruit, Tin, Candles, Spices, Hemp, Oils, Naval Stores, Rice and Tobacco. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Ingot Copper, Pig Lead, Coffee, Logwood, Fish, Molasses, Tallow, and Whisky. Sugars were freely purchased. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

ISLAND NUMBER TEN.—It is just ten days since the National guns opened fire upon Island Ten; and though the bombardment has been going on steadily but slowly ever since, the island still holds out against the United States. Commodore FOOTE has been compelled to adopt an entirely different style of tactics from that in which he has heretofore achieved fame. At Fort Henry and Fort Donelson he ran his boats close upon the enemy's water batteries, but on this occasion he engages them at the long taw of between two and three miles. This makes the fight less exciting than it would otherwise be, and greatly lengthens its duration. But the reports of successive days' work show that the reduction of the stronghold is certain. A large number of the heavy rebel guns have been dismounted, both of the island and of the shore batteries; and, at latest reports, the rebels appeared to be evacuating the island and getting over to the eastern mainland, preparatory to a retreat Southward. The "situation" at this Southwestern battle-field is quite interesting;—the fortified island in the river, supported by the rebel batteries on the eastern shore, and by the rebel gunboats, floating battery and ram, which closely hug the island itself; above the island, a couple of miles, the National gunboats and mortarfloats in constant play; below the island, on the western shore of the river, Gen. POPE's open and masked batteries, and his large land force, preventing a rebel retreat down stream; while, furnishing the rebels their only means of retreat, on the eastern shore there is a narrow road leading through the swamps to the railroad, which runs southward. By this route the rebel islanders expect to make, or are now making, their exit, with the purpose, most likely, of moving to Jackson, and there reinforcing BEAUREGARD, or, perhaps, going down the Mississippi to Fort Randolph, the next stronghold on the river. But, if we are able to hold them any length of time at Number Ten, they will give us an opportunity of cutting off even this solitary line of retreat, and bagging the whole of this division of the rebel army. It is to be hoped the opportunity will be embraced.

### The Mediation of England.

The London *Times* insists on having a hand in the American struggle. Three months ago it was for armed intervention, and it was only the strong predisposition of the British people to peace that checked the desire of the small but influential party of which the *Times* is the mouthpiece, to take a vigorous part in the fight. Happily, the timely spirit of concession on the side of our Government reinforced the peace party in England, and balked the *Times*. To-day, always eager for the fray, the *Times* urges a peaceable intervention. Great Britain is recommended as a mediator between the warring sections. The North, we are instructed, has now recovered the lost prestige of arms. Its superiority in the field, as well as in the Council Chamber and the Treasury vault, is demonstrated. There is every reason to believe that it will accept an offer of friendly arbitration, which shall bring this ineffectual contest to an end, and leave the beatitude of the peacemaker to be shared by John Bull and Don Pacifico.

The mere suggestion of the plan proves at once how incompetent is the tribunal to which the *Times* cites us. The case is not one admitting of intervention, exterior counsel, or mediation. The very idea of arbitration is based upon a denial of that natural unity which is the vital principle for which the government and the people of the North are contending. It is impossible apparently to impress an Englishman with the fact that the people of the United States have the same inherent unity as the people of France or the people of England. If the task were less difficult, we might make some headway by pointing to the actual state of things in Greece. A town and district is in a state of insurrection. The town has been declared in a state of blockade, by the sovereign of the country. Is England prepared to recognize the belligerent rights of these rebels, who are to Greece quite as formidable as DAVIS and his followers are to the United States? Would it be a judicious thing for Earl RUSSELL to tender King OTHO the mediation of Great Britain, as a means of arranging peacefully the independence of the Nauplians? And yet, but for the incurable perversity of British opinion, it would be obvious that the relations of King and President to the respective rebellions are precisely the same.

And another insurmountable objection to British mediation lies in the circumstance that the proposed tribunal has prejudged all the points of the case. Earl RUSSELL reflects the general belief of the British people, not only when he says the South ought to be permitted to go, but when he predicts our entire inability to keep it. We began the war upon the reverse of this assumption. We have always confided fully in our entire competence to subdue the insurgents, and restore the South to order, peace, and prosperity; a confidence which never abandoned us in the darkest of the long days of last Summer. Now when we have absolutely prostrated the monster, and have nothing left but to smoke him out of his den, we should indeed desert sense and manhood to accept any suggestion of foreign mediation, the first postulate of which is, that secession is irrepressible. Mr. SEWARD, at the outset of the contest, gave the world at large to understand that all arbitration was out of the question. Neither Mr. SEWARD, nor the people, has yet found reason to amend this conviction.

EXPENSE OF EXTRA COUNSEL IN REVENUE SUITS.—Our readers will recollect that when the proposition to create a Solicitor of Customs for this port was brought forward some two months ago, its adoption was strongly urged on the ground of saving expense to Government, because it would prevent the employment of extra counsel in revenue causes, for which, as was said, the Government was paying at the rate of $20,000 a year. We expressed our doubts both as to whether it would save the employment of extra counsel, and whether that expense amounted to anything like that sum. But we suggested that the actual facts could easily be ascertained by an examination of the accounts, and that till we had those facts, it was hardly worth while to argue on the point.

It seems that the Committee on Commerce of the House came to the same conclusion, and they accordingly wrote to Secretary CHASE to ask him to inform them what amount of money had actually been paid during the last ten years to extra counsel employed to aid the District-Attorney in revenue cases. The information was accordingly furnished them, based not on letters from New-York lawyers, however distinguished or well-informed, but on an examination of the records and accounts of the Treasury Department. And if the Committee on Commerce had heard of the large amounts said to have been paid for this purpose, they were no doubt surprised, as we confess we were ourselves, to find the $20,000 a year cut down to $2,200 in ten years. Our readers will find in our Washington dispatch the particulars of the payments. We never supposed they amounted to anything like $20,000 a year, but that that statement stood on so slender a foundation as the payment of $200 a year, somewhat surprises us, we confess.

We do not know that this fact was needed to prove the utter uselessness of the proposed change—and we do not call attention to it for the purpose of adding further argument against the change. But it shows how important it is for all, and especially legislators, to have accurate information upon matters in reference to which change is proposed in an established system, and not to rely upon loose statements put forth by perhaps no one knows who, or which might be found, if they could be traced back, to emanate from some interested source. Inaccuracy is a great failing among us—and nowhere is it more dangerous than in our legislative halls.

### Who is Mr. Gregory, M. P.?

Among the first, if he were not the very first, of the public men of Great Britain to afford aid and comfort to the rebels, was Mr. GREGORY, the Irish member of Parliament for Galway. He did not wait for the battle of Bull Run; but in the very beginning of the session of 1861, brought forward a motion to recognize the "so-called Confederate States." The common sense of the House put a quiet, but very effective extinguisher upon Mr GREGORY's enthusiasm, as far as its public exhibition was concerned, by giving him assurance beforehand that his motion would not be entertained.

But, thus silenced in the House, he only became the more active out of it; and it is safe to say that the rebels have had no more untiring or more adroit and unscrupulous agent in Europe, hardly excepting Mr. YANCEY himself, during the past year, than the member for Galway. He has again come to the charge against the cause of the Republic, attacking us fiercely upon what he supposed our weakest point—the blockade—and again he has met with a thorough and mortifying repulse. But discomfited though he is for the present, we must look for his reappearance in the field, in this contest, upon the very first opportunity, for he is thoroughly enlisted in two very desperate causes, to wit: that of the rebels, and his own.

For Mr. GREGORY's course has been such that he must fight his way to political and social consideration upon some great issue, or else fall into neglect, if not contempt. He was one of a knot of young men in public life, who, some years ago, achieved an unpleasant notoriety, in London and Dublin, by their desperate ventures on the race-course, at the gaming-table, and in other kindred speculations. Becoming thus deeply involved, they adopted the very questionable and dangerous expedient of using each other's names indiscriminately on bills, drafts, and other paper necessary to sustain their credit. One of this set was Lord DUNKELLEN, eldest son of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE; and, when their affairs came to a crisis, suit was brought against him in Dublin upon one of these bills to which his name was signed. His lordship being questioned by the Judge as to the genuineness of the signature, denied it, and said that it was written by a Mr. EDWARD O'FLAHERTY. "Then," said the Judge, "Mr. O'FLAHERTY has committed forgery;" and the noble defendant had the inexpressible meanness to make no reply, to leave the peculiar nature of the transaction unexplained, and to gain his suit by making a scapegoat of the friend and companion whose practices, as well as whose pleasures, he had shared. O'FLAHERTY immediately fled the country, and the affair brought great scandal upon the Duke of Newcastle's party, of which these reckless gentlemen were members, and under whom some of them at the time held office.

In all this Mr. GREGORY was deeply concerned; and with reputation soiled, though not subject to criminal prosecution, he came to this country, and going to Washington there fell in with Messrs. PRYOR, YANCEY, SLIDELL and others of their crew and of his quality. He was clever, well educated and accomplished—he had graduated at Oxford with honor—and foreseeing that he might be useful to them, the fire-eaters made him their boon companion, and fully imbued him with the Slavery-secession view of American politics and society. On his return home his reputation for talent, and the relics of a fair fortune, mostly squandered in riotous living, procured him an election as member for Galway. When our troubles broke out, he was therefore just in position to be useful to his Southern friends, and they immediately called upon him, and, we may safely say, retained him to advocate their cause. He has faithfully discharged all his obligations to them at least; and it is not his fault that they have not been successful in obtaining that support from the British Government which was so necessary to the attainment of their end. Mr. GREGORY is a worthy representative of the cause which he espoused. His adroitness, his external accomplishments, his lack of principle, his desperate fortunes, and his unblushing boldness, made him a fit emissary of the insurgent cause, the leaders of which, in their choice of him, showed their usual tact and quickness of perception. But they are beginning to find that it takes somewhat more than this to lead one great nation, and to divide another.

THE WOUNDED HEROES OF NEWBERN—A CHANCE FOR THE CHARITABLE.—The heroism and the triumphs of the National soldiers in North Carolina have already been fully chronicled by the Press; and Roanoke and Newbern among battles, and Gen. BURNSIDE among commanders, and the Eastern troops among soldiers, now stand in the foremost rank in the mind of the nation. The roll of the dead at the last sanguinary battle contains over a hundred names, every man a hero. For these their country can now do nothing but honor their memories. But there still live nearly five hundred wounded men who, less than a fortnight ago, faced the rebel batteries along the Neuse River, and were enfiladed by the rebel cannon. Many of these were severely wounded, others maimed for life, some made invalids for months, and every day sees the number of the battle-tried heroes lessened by death. Some sixty of the badly-wounded men have been sent eastward by Gen. BURNSIDE, and arrived at this port last night. They are mostly poor men, and nearly all New-Englanders. They need aid, attention and kindness while they are in our midst, and whatever they need, we are sure that the ever-generous citizens of New-York are anxious to furnish. Some of them were taken from the vessel last night to those friendless, dismal sheds, the Park barracks, and some were left on board the ship that brought them. This is not as it should be. The barracks constitute a horrible hospital for suffering men, a wretched place for physicians to operate, and a fearful, chilly spot to die in. New-York should do better than that; its patriotic citizens should make more Christian provision for the brave men who may be unfortunately cast on their charity. And it will do so as soon as the facts are laid before it. We have learned that the Sanitary Commission did what was possible under the circumstances to relieve these men; but, after all, that did not amount to anything like comfort for them. The Government has made no suitable provision for them, and the duty falls back upon private beneficence. Let every man and woman who desires the benediction of Heaven, and who loves the land for which these our countrymen have offered their lives, see that this morning does not pass away without furnishing aid that will relieve at least one soldier. The citizens and ladies of Louisville have won the gratitude and admiration of the whole country for their untiring self-devotion to the wounded and sick Union soldiers of the West. Those of New-York have been negligent and dilatory. The newspapers of New-England complain of the way in which the wounded at Roanoke were treated when here. Such things must not be permitted to occur in future.

These wounded, from Newbern, were brought here in charge of Capt. DAYTON, whose great gallantry on the field has been chronicled by our correspondent and by others. It will be remembered that he picked from his own ship's crew a small party of marines, took a 12-pounder gun, and with this fought a six gun battery of the enemy, sturdily maintaining his ground through the fight, when he fell wounded in the breast. He, himself, is in circumstances of health and comfort that do not require assistance, but the men in his charge, all equally brave as he, must not be neglected.

### Benumbed Patriotism.

Commander RODGERS, in his official report of the capture of Augustine, Florida, described the state of feeling in that part of the country in the following terms: "I believe that there are many citizens who are earnestly attached to the Union, a large number who are opposed to it, and a still larger number *who care very little about the matter*." We believe this classification good, not only for Florida, but to afford a fair exhibit of the temper of mind of the population of the whole South. It is precisely the experience our Union armies have everywhere met with in their advance into the insurgent States. In some sections the presence of the National troops has been hailed with genuine and unaffected demonstrations of joy—it was so at Florence, Ala., and up the Tennessee. In other sections, the most stubborn and virulent animosity has been shown—it has been so in South Carolina; and though some of our soldiers at Port Royal have amused themselves in taming a crocodile, we have yet to hear that they have succeeded in taming a South Carolinian planter. Not that we have any doubt of the success of the experiment under the right conditions; we simply mean that there has been no spontaneous exhibition of loyalty among the class named. But no doubt the frame of mind of the largest proportion of the Southern population is accurately portrayed in the phrase we have quoted—they "care very little about the matter." They are neither very much of Secessionists nor very much of Unionists, and had just about as lief that the one cause should triumph as the other. They have accepted the rebellion, if that term can be applied to a mere passive acquiescence; and were, under the first effervescence of excitement, even ready to enter the rebel army: but this artificial stimulus has long ceased to be operative, while the bitter experience of those in the ranks, and the distress of those at home, have wrought their inevitable reaction. These, therefore, wherever our armies show themselves in the insurgent States, will quietly submit to the old authority—without ardor or enthusiasm, or, indeed, any sentiment worth speaking of, but a feeling of selfish satisfaction at being relieved of the suffering and loss which the rebellion brought to their door.

But while this large class throughout the South will be easily dealt with—presenting no resistance, indeed, except its own *vis inertiæ*—and thus will indirectly facilitate the reestablishment of the National authority, the existence of this state of mind, so widely diffused, is none the less a moral humiliation, the shame of which, in a measure, falls on the whole country. It may well give us pause that so large a proportion of our countrymen should have fallen into this atrophied condition that they "don't care" whether their Country be broken up or not. What tragic paralysis of patriotism is this that has come upon them! It may well induce the most sad and sober reflections. There have been, we know, throughout the South, during all these days of darkness, a devoted band of loyal men whom no arts could seduce, no influence lead astray, and who, being cut off from public sympathy with the cause they love, have yet erected within their private hearts a shrine whereon the Union fire has never ceased to burn brightly. For them no words can express the affectionate admiration which all loyal men feel. There is, on the other hand, a class whose implacable determination in their bad cause calls forth that kind of respect which all deep convictions claim. We have no fear for them either—their very individuality will, when they come to their senses, make them the most loyal of men. But the spectacle in which neither gods nor men can delight, is that spirit which is neither cold nor hot, that apathetic and selfish indifferentism which is insensible to the greatest and most moving events. No nation can long retain its vitality, a considerable proportion of whose citizens are in this condition of torpor; and we believe it will be among the providential results of this rebellion to put an end to this temper and the causes that have induced it.

It is indeed some consolation, that we can look back along the line of influences that have brought about this frame of mind, and see that these influences will henceforth in a great measure be checked. That inversion of the social order that has, with the Southern people, placed their own States higher in their affections than the Nation, will, we may hope, now be in the way of being set right. That vile theory which led them to look on the National Government as an organization which they should either rule or ruin, will receive its death-blow. The politics, habits and ideas that have bred the fatal and enervating fallacy of secession, will disappear. And though we may have to wait for another and purer generation for the full fruition of our hopes, that class who "don't care" whether or not the country be broken up, will soon cease to exist, and we shall, in the end, have that *positive* patriotism, which is the first condition of an enduring nationality.

### The Fate of the Nashville.

The report that the rebels, on the approach of Gen. BURNSIDE's force to Beaufort, had burned the *Nashville*, accorded so well with the passion developed in these people for conflagrations, sulphureous smoke, blue-lights, sheet-iron thunder, and the like, that, given a dash of credulity, nothing seemed more likely to be true. But, besides its general probability, her valorous commander, PEGRAM, had given out, with ominous nod, that he would never, never, never allow the craft to be taken, and it was stated in the London papers that valves were so arranged that he could blow her out of the water at a moment's notice. The later tidings received, however, assign a far more satisfactory, though not so theatrical an end to the *Nashville*, which, instead of shooting up in flames athwart the sky, as an illustration of Southern ultimate destruction in the maritime line, has, we learn, fallen into the hands of the blockaders, and is now on the fair way of being restored to her rightful owners. For it must be borne in mind that the *Nashville* is stolen goods, being mainly the property of loyal owners in this City, a circumstance which makes her recovery all the more satisfactory; for while we have no great objection to the rebels' burning ships or anything else that belongs to them, if that sort of *feu de joie* afford them any gratification, we have a most "Yankee" opposition to their using our property to make their bonfires withal. Why PEGRAM did not do something desperate we are left to conjecture. He seems to have hoped he would be able to run out of Beaufort with as much ease as he ran in; and seeing the advance of the National force, he put on steam and rushed into the arms of the Yankee blockaders. This must certainly be a very prosaic *finale* for this notorious craft in the estimation of those ardent Southern imaginations; but it suits the "Yankee" notion pretty well.

### Departure of Gen. Hunter for the South.

To-day Major-General HUNTER, accompanied by Gen. BENHAM, takes his departure for his new field of operations in the lately created Department of the South. Embracing, as it does, the original home of secession, and the present heart of the rebellion, his Department will be one of the most important, as it will certainly be one of the most difficult, of military trusts. But Gen. HUNTER is no untried man. From his earliest years this distinguished soldier has seen the roughest of frontier work, while his late administration of the Department of Kansas has been pleasing even to the people of that State so difficult to please, and no commander could have been selected whose soul is more in his work than he. Gen. HUNTER's qualities of boldness, rapidity and success, reinforced by the skill and gallantry of Gen. BENHAM, will make a strange contrast with Gen. SHERMAN's torpor and incompetence. The public will follow him with confidence and hope as he proceeds on his important mission.

THE LATEST CANARD.—The *Patrie* is to Paris what the *Herald* is to New-York—an audacious coiner of news, and a covert supporter of the Southern rebellion. The latest forgery of the Parisian journal is, as usual, in the interest of its rebellious friends. It consists in a scheme of compromise which, it says, has been arranged between the Governments of Mr. LINCOLN and JEFF. DAVIS, in accordance with which the war will be brought to an end in June. The secession of the Gulf and Atlantic Slave States will, we are told, be accepted as a fact, while Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri will be retained by the North. A frontier without custom-houses, repeal of all fugitive laws and treaties, and prospective emancipation, are the conditions proposed by the rebels as an equivalent for their independence, and accepted by the Federal Government. It is needless of course to warn an American reader of the folly and falsity of such fabrications. But in Europe their inanity is less conspicuous. There they serve the fallacious purpose of showing what sacrifices the South is ready to make for peace, and how relentlessly and cruelly the North persists in war. Fortunately, the labor of the *Patrie* is laggard and too late.

AFRAID OF THEIR OWN WEAPONS.—It is a notable circumstance that the rebel leaders are now making prodigious efforts to disarm all their own citizens, by a compulsory calling in of firearms of every kind. Though the blind put forth is that the measure is prompted by the scarcity of arms, and it is given out that they will be paid for, (in Confederate scrip,) it is very evident that it springs from a determination to render the people as helpless as possible, for the purpose of preventing them from originating counter-revolutions. The Richmond usurpers, while stoutly denying abroad the existence of a spark of Unionism, either latent or patent, nevetrheless take good care to act at home on the very sound theory that a deadly hostility to them is rapidly developing, and that the safe plan is to render this hostility as inoperative as they can.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN THE VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.—Beyond the fact of a fight and a victory in the valley of the Shenandoah, we have little for which to thank the mail and the telegraph. The fight which we know began on Saturday, has resulted in the utter route of the enemy. At the latest advices he was in ruinous flight, pursued sharply by our forces. But in what strength he came to the contest, and with what strength he was met, and what were the particulars of the prolonged conflict, and with what losses we came out of it, these are circumstances for which we must wait patiently. The fact of victory complete, and redounding incalculably to the credit of Gens. BANKS and SHIELDS, their officers and men, should perhaps content us for the present.

CORRECTION.—A statement, through inadvertence, found place among our Washington dispatches on Saturday last, to the effect that Mr. RIGGS, of the well-known banking-house of RIGGS & Co., is largely interested in whisky speculations, and, as a dealer in the article, is endeavoring to procure a modification of the new tax provisions. We are authorized to say there is no truth whatever in such rumors. Mr. RIGGS is not and has never been an owner of whisky, and is in no way interested in the excise upon the beverage. The character of Mr. RIGGS, and of his house, is of itself a sufficient refutation of the story.

# TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE NOVA SCOTIAN.

## A French Scheme for Settling the American Question.

## The London Times Urges Intervention.

## THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

## Interesting Political News from the Continent.

## Cotton and Breadstuffs Declining---Consols 93 5-8 a 93 1-2.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, March 25.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are two days later than those already to hand.

The steamships *Kangaroo* and *Trutonia*, from New-York, arrived out on the 13th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh* sailed from Liverpool on the 12th for New-York. The *Kangaroo* was to sail on the 19th.

The political news is unimportant.

The Paris *Patrie* asserts that a member of the English Cabinet recently declared to a deputation from the manufacturing districts that, according to information from Washington, an amicable separation between the North and South will take place about June, and that the basis of the treaty will be as follows:

Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee are to return to the Union.

The two republics are to have no land-customs line.

Search for slaves is to be prohibited in all the States.

Slavery must disappear within thirty years.

M. THOUVENEL has sent a note to M. RATAZZI denouncing the dangers created by the Italian Provedemento Association.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the month 61,000,000 francs.

JULES FAVRE, in the Corps Legislatif, denounced the Mexican Expedition, but the paragraph favoring it in the Address to the Emperor was adopted.

The *Sumter* still remained at Gibraltar on the 7th instant.

The London *Times* publishes an article against any revision of the maritime law. It argues that if England gives up the right to capture merchant vessels, she will surrender the only arm which has given her all she has, and deprive her of all that she has gained.

The ordinary expenses of the year are estimated by the French Government at seventeen hundred and twenty-nine millions of francs, and the receipts are estimated at nearly sixteen millions in excess of this.

The Paris Bourse was heavy and drooping, the Rentes being quoted at 69f. 90c.

It was rumored that the English Government had notified the French Government of the sudden departure from London of three men who were implicated in the OSBINI plot, and that these men were suspected of harboring designs against the life of the Emperor. The French Police were on the lookou for the three men.

The London *Times* thinks that the victories recently gained by the Federals *will lead to a separation* and peace between the Northern and Southern States.

The majority of the members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the New Ministry.

The details of the first sitting of the General Provedemento Assembly at Genoa, had been published.

GARIBALDI was most enthusiastically received. In his speech he applauded the holy idea of a Central Committee of the Provedemento. The idea of forming one Society from all the Liberal Italian Societies would probably receive the approval of all the representatives of these Societies. He was strongly in favor of such a union in order to form—to express it in word—the Roman *fasces*.

The Assembly here rose to their feet and loudly applauded the sentiment.

GARIBALDI, when the applause subsided, resumed his remarks. He said that he hoped Italians would also hold out ther hand to all the enslaved nations of the earth.

The Government had warned the Provedemento Committee of Genoa to assume a certain tone, otherwise that they would be compelled to dissolve the Association.

All ports on the coast of Greece, in the Gulf of Angolis, have been placed under a strict blockade, in consequence of the insurrection at Nauplia.

The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resignation of the Ministry, and dissolved the Chamber of Deputies.

The Confederate Commissioner ROST had arrived in Madrid, but the Government refused to receive him.

### LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, March 14.

The *Times* City Article says the funds opened yesterday at an improvement of ¼. There was a temporary relapse, but the advance was maintained at the close. Business in American stocks was restricted, pending another arrival.

A meeting of the Left and the majority of the Deputies of the Prussian Chamber has been held, and they have decided by a vote of 92 to 4 to support the Ministry. LONDON, Friday, March 14—3 P. M.

Consols for money 93⅛@93⅜.

The London *Times* of the 13th inst. quotes United States fives, (registered,) 1874, at 75@77.

The London *Herald* of the 13th inst. says that steadiness is a feature in American Stocks. The dealings are not extensive, and in several instances prices are rather lower. United States Bonds, 1877, are negotiated at 76@76¼, but the last quotations are at 75@77. Virginia sixes are flat at 56@58. Erie shares 32@33; Illinois shares 43@42 discount; New-York Central 83@85.

### Commercial by the Nova Scotian.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, March 13.

COTTON dull. Sales of four days 21,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour dull and 6d. lower. Wheat declined 1d.@2d., principally on the lower qualities; Red Western, 10s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; Red Southern, 11s. 9d.@12s.; White Western, 12s. 6d.; White Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. Corn still declining, and prices 6d.@1s. lower.; Mixed, 26s. 6d.@29s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef quiet but steady; Pork dull and unchanged; Bacon firm; Lard active, and 1s. higher; Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 33s. 6d. for Pots, and 33s. for Pearls. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady. Rice firmer. Linseed Oil quiet at 38s. Resin no sales. Spirits Turpentine nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, March 12.

BREADSTUFFS tending downward. SUGAR firm. CORN firmer. TEA quiet but steady. RICE inactive. TALLOW declining; sales at 46s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Erie Shares 32@33; Illinois Centrals 43@42 discount.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS BY WAY OF LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, March 14.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 22,000 bales, of which 9,000 were to speculators and 1,500 to exporters. The market has declined ⅛d. ₩ lb. The sales to-day (Friday) were estimated at 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

| Fair. | | Middling. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 12⅛d. | Orleans | 12⅛d. |
| Mobiles | 12d. | Mobiles | 12d. |
| Uplands | 12⅛d. | Uplands | 11⅞d. |

Stock in port estimated at 424,000 bales, of which 186,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour still declining in tone. Wheat heavy at Tuesday's decline. Corn still declining, and again 6d.@1s. lower.

PROVISIONS quiet but steady.

LONDON, Friday, March 14.

Consols for Money, 93⅛ @93⅜. American securities firm. Bullion in the Bank increased £353,000.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 25, 1862.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $12,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Reg | 94⅛ | 230 | Pacific Mail S. Co. | 98 |
| 5,000 | do.....b30 | 94⅛ | 100 | do.....s30 | 97⅛ |
| 24,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Cou | 94⅛ | 50 | do.....s60 | 97 |
| 10,000 | do.....b30 | 94⅜ | 15 | do.....s30 | 97⅜ |
| 19,000 | do.....b30 | 94⅜ | 100 | N. Y. Cen. R....b30 | 83⅜ |
| 5,500 | do..... | 94⅜ | 6 | do..... | 83⅜ |
| 35,000 | U. S. 5s, '74..Cou | 87⅜ | 60 | do..... | 83⅜ |
| 3,000 | Ind. State 5s..... | 79 | 100 | do.....s5 | 83⅜ |
| 20,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90.. | 58⅜ | 244 | do..... | 83⅜ |
| 5,000 | do.....b60 | 59 | 50 | Erie Railway...b30 | 38 |
| 10,000 | do.....b60 | 59 | 350 | do..... | 37⅝ |
| 2,000 | Virginia St. 6s.... | 60 | 200 | do.....b10 | 37⅜ |
| 5,000 | do..... | 60¼ | 200 | do.....b30 | 37⅞ |
| 10,000 | N. C. State 6s..... | 70 | 100 | Clev. & Pitts. R. b30 | 18 |
| 11,000 | Mo. State 6s..... | 52⅜ | 100 | Erie R. R. pref..b15 | 62 |
| 25,000 | do.....b30 | 53 | 100 | do.....b30 | 61½ |
| 20,000 | do.....s60 | 52¾ | 200 | do..... | 61½ |
| 3,000 | Erie 2d M. Ex., '79 | 102 | 5 | do..... | 61 |
| 4,000 | E. R. 3d M. B., '83 | 93 | 11 | do..... | 61½ |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. 1st M. | 103¾ | 50 | Hud. River R..... | 36 |
| 1,000 | Hud. R. R. Con. | 76 | 200 | do.....s30 | 36 |
| 3,000 | Mich. C. & N. C. 1st M. S. F. Con. B. | 103½ | 6 | Mich. Central R.... | 56 |
| 2,000 | Mich. So. S. F. B | 91 | 150 | do.....b30 | 56⅛ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R. Bonds. | 94⅛ | 50 | do..... | 56⅞ |
| 1,000 | C. & N. W. S. F. Bs. | 87⅜ | 50 | do.....s10 | 56⅜ |
| 3,000 | Tol. & W. 2d M.. | 48 | 5 | M. S. & N. Ia. R... | 23½ |
| 10,000 | do..... | 47⅞ | 200 | do..... | 23⅜ |
| 5,000 | Gal. & Chi. 1st Mtg. | 99⅜ | 50 | M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. | 47⅜ |
| 50 | Bank of Commerce. | 89 | 50 | do.....b30 | 47⅝ |
| 30 | American Ex. Bank | 89⅛ | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R..... | 46⅝ |
| 90 | Bank of the Repub. | 92 | 1400 | do..... | 46⅝ |
| 30,000 | American Gold.. | 101⅜ | 50 | do.....b10 | 46⅝ |
| 10,000 | do.....b30. | 101⅜ | 100 | do.....b5 | 46⅜ |
| 9,500 | do..... | 101⅛ | 250 | Chic. & R. Isl. R... | 56⅜ |
| 15,000 | do.....s60. | 101⅜ | 150 | do.....b30 | 56⅜ |
| 150 | Ill. Cen. R. S....b30 | 65⅜ | 50 | Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. | 27⅛ |
| 5 | Mil. & Pr. Cu. C. 1st Prf. | 78⅜ | 150 | do..... | 27⅜ |

SECOND BOARD:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Reg | 94⅜ | 50 | Erie Railway...s30 | 37⅜ |
| 20,000 | U. S. 6s, '81..Cou | 94⅜ | 150 | do..... | 37⅝ |
| 29,000 | do.....b30 | 94⅜ | 150 | do.....s60 | 37⅝ |
| 2,000 | Tenn. S. 6s, '90.. | 58⅜ | 300 | do.....b10 | 37⅜ |
| 1,000 | Vir. State 6s..... | 60¾ | 50 | Hud. Riv. Railroad. | 35⅜ |
| 10,000 | do..... | 60 | 100 | Harlem R.....b60 | 13 |
| 13,000 | Mo. State 6s..... | 52⅜ | 100 | Harlem R. Pref..s30 | 31⅜ |
| 20,000 | do.....s60 | 52⅜ | 150 | Mich. Cen. R....b30 | 56 |
| 10,000 | do.....b30 | 52⅜ | 200 | do.....b60 | 56 |
| 1,000 | Mo. 6s, ins. to H. & St. J. R..... | 61 | 100 | do..... | 55⅝ |
| 2,000 | Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M. S. F. C. B. | 103¾ | 50 | Panama R..... | 121⅜ |
| 30,000 | American Gold.. | 101¾ | 50 | Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. | 65⅜ |
| 50,000 | do.....s60. | 101⅜ | 50 | do.....b10 | 65⅜ |
| 40,000 | do.....b60. | 101⅜ | 200 | do..... | 65⅝ |
| 1,000 | do..... | 101⅜ | 8 | Galena & Chi. R.... | 69 |
| 8 | Pacific M. S. Co..... | 98 | 100 | Clev. & Tol. R..s60 | 46¾ |
| 150 | Canton Company.. | 14 | 300 | do.....b30 | 46⅜ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R..... | 83⅜ | 100 | do..... | 46⅜ |
| 200 | Erie Railway Pref.. | 61⅜ | 100 | do.....s60 | 46⅜ |
| 200 | do.....s10 | 61¾ | 30 | do..... | 46¾ |
| 25 | do..... | 61¾ | 30 | Chic. & R. I. R..b30 | 56¾ |
| | | | 250 | do..... | 56 |
| | | | 50 | Mil. & P. du C. R.. | 27⅜ |

TUESDAY, March 25—P. M.

The day has been an unusually dull one on the Stock Exchange. The absence of exciting news of any kind, or from any quarter, caused a general tameness of speculation in the forenoon, while later in the day sellers for the fall came in with offers to put out contracts at lower prices by ¼@½ ₩ cent. on most of the Railways. The same weakness was observable in Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks, which left off ¼@½ ₩ cent. lower than on Monday. Government Stocks, on the contrary, continued firm, and the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881 were ½ ₩ cent firmer than yesterday, and in demand; while the supply from the Associated Banks has apparently decreased this week. The negotiation of $3,000,000 Treasury Bonds, 7.30 ₩ cents., announced yesterday, as between the Sub-Treasurer and the Banks, at par, has taken this particular security out of the circle of the Stock Exchange, no room being afforded at present for speculation either way, sufficient to pay the ordinary commission at the Board. The Bonds are offered at par and 99⅞ ₩ cent bid. The Banks commenced to-day to pay in the money on this negotiation, although the bonds have not yet been received from Washington. The decline from yesterday in the Railways was ½ ₩ cent. on New-York Central, which finally closed 83½ ₩ cent., and ¼@½ ₩ cent. on Erie and Erie Preferred, the former leaving off 37¼@⅜, and the latter 61¼@61½ ₩ cent. The Western shares, with the exception of Cleveland and Toledo, were dull, and the bidding ½ ₩ cent. lower than on Monday. In Toledo there was some show of animation, and the price fairly supported against a pretty determined spirit to sell the stock *short* on time options. The price closed about 46½ ₩ cent. Other descriptions left off about as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central.. | 83¾ | Toledo | 46⅛ |
| Erie | 37⅛ | Galena | 68⅝ |
| Erie Preferred | 61⅜ | Illinois Central | 65⅜ |
| Rock Island | 55⅝ | Pacific | 97⅜ |
| Michigan Central... | 55⅜ | Missouris | 52¾ |
| Mich. Southern | 23⅜ | Tennessees | 58¾ |
| Mich. Guaranteed... | 47 | United States 6s, '81. | 94⅜ |

There is no apparent change in Money affairs from the Government negotiation of yesterday. There is fair employment for Money at call at 6 ₩ cent. on Government security, and 7 ₩ cent. on general collateral with the Stock Brokers, while prime discounts are made at the same figures, according to the date of the bills offered. Exchange left off 111¼@112 ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers on London. The Government was in the market with about £90,000 at short sight, drawing for a balance in London left over from the sum placed in Europe last Fall for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending March 25 and since Jan. 1:

| | 1860. | 1861. | 1862. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For the week | $1,588,838 | $1,411,242 | $2,236,613 |
| Reexported | 17,089,025 | 28,961,511 | 28,049,467 |
| Since Jan. 1 | $18,777,863 | $30,372,753 | $30,286,080 |

There is a further rise, to-day, on most of the Bank Shares; Merchants', Phenix, North River, State and Shoe and Leather, are each 1@1½ ₩ cent., and Metropolitan 2 ₩ cent. higher than yesterday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 98 | American Exchange. | 89½ |
| Merchants' | 94¼ | Pacific | 110 |
| Mechanics' | 100½ | Bank of the Republic | 92 |
| Union | 92 | Bank of N. America. | 90 |
| America | 100½ | Hanover | 76 |
| Phenix | 92 | Metropolitan | 95 |
| North River | 76 | Shoe and Leather | 95 |
| Fulton | 115 | Continental | 85⅝ |
| State of New-York.. | 87½ | St. Nicholas | 84 |
| Commerce | 89 | Marine | 100 |
| Broadway | 125 | Commonwealth | 80 |
| Mercantile | 105 | Park | 100¾ |

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady. The following are the bids to-day:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. sixes | 95 | Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts.. | 92 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76 | 103 | M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c. | 90¾ |
| Erie firsts, '86 | 105¾ | Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75 | 94½ |
| Erie seconds, '64 | 100 | T. H. & A. seods, 8 ₩c. '70 | 59 |
| Erie seconds, '79 | 102 | Chi. & N. W. s. f. | 87¾ |
| Erie thirds, '83 | 93 | Chi. & N. W. firsts | 46½ |
| Erie fourths, '80 | 87½ | Chi. & N. W. seconds.. | 17 |
| Erie fifths, '88 | 79¾ | Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. | 60 |
| Hudson firsts, '69 | 103 | Del., Lack. & W. firsts. | 103 |
| Hudson seconds, s. f., '85 | 98½ | Tol. & Wabash firsts.. | 77 |
| Hudson thirds, '75 | 83 | Tol. & Wab. seconds.. | 47¾ |
| Hudson conv., '67 | 76 | Galena & Chi. firsts.. | 99¾ |
| Harlem firsts, '69-'73 | 100¼ | Chic. & R. I. firsts | 96¾ |
| Harlem seconds, '84 | 92 | Clev. & Tol. s. f. | 86 |
| Harlem thirds, '68 | 72 | N. J. Cen. seconds | 104 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72 | 98¾ | Mil. & P. D. C. firsts, pref | 78 |
| Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₩ c. '82 | 103¾ | Mil. & P. Du C. sec. pref. | 57 |
| Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts | 99 | Appleton Exten. Bonds. | 72 |

The Treasury Certificates, 6 per cent., 12 months to run, make their appearance but slowly in this market. The offers for the $1,000 denomination are 97@97½ ₩ cent., and for the $5,000 denomination 96¾@97 ₩ cent. The apprehension is felt that even a wider difference in price will be established, should the bulk of the Certificates be issued in sums of $5,000, as these are too large and unwieldy for ordinary buyers outside of Bank.

The new U. S. Notes, legal tender, are nearly ready for the Treasury Department. The small Notes, under $50, will be printed on the plates heretofore employed, with a slight alteration in the border, and with the addition on the back of the authority of the law constituting the note a legal tender. New plates have been made by the American Bank Note Company for the denominations of $500 and $1,000, and by the National Bank Note Company for the denominations of $50 and $100.

The Customs Duties paid in to-day, amount to $213,000. The importations this week are understood to be large. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury, to-day, are $981,000; payments out $544,000. Balance this afternoon, $4,008,925. The price of Gold, to-day, is steady at 101¼@101½ ₩ cent.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the third week in March were:

1861.....$28,205 | 1862.....$17,984
Decrease.....$10,221

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the third week in March were:

1861.....$20,520 | 1862.....$34,450
Increase.....$13,930

The London quotations by the Portland steamer, to March 14, show another large advance in United States 5 ₩ cents. The New American Stocks are reported as follows, business being active:

| American Securities, &c. | Closing Prices. | Business. |
|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 80 @ 82 | |
| United States 5 ₩ cent., red. 1874 | 76 @ 77 | 77 6 ⅜ |
| Virginia State 6 ₩ cent. | 56 @ 58 | 57 |
| Atlantic & Gt. Western, N. Y. sec., 1st Mortgage, 1880 | 63 @ 64 | 63¾ ¾ 4 |
| Erie shares | 32 @ 33 | 32¾ |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent. Preference | 53½ @ 53⅝ | 53⅜ 3 |
| Do. Assessment Scrip | 1⅞ @ 2 | |
| Do. 1st Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1867 | 90 @ 92 | |
| Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₩ cent., 1859 | 85 @ 90 | |
| Do. 3d M. 7 ₩ cent., 1883 | 79 @ 81 | |
| Do. 4th M. 7 ₩ cent. | 71 @ 73 | |
| Do. 5th M. 7 ₩ cent. | 70 @ 72 | |
| Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875 | 79 @ 81 | |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875 | 82 @ 84 | |
| Do. $100 shares, $90 paid | 43 @ 43dis. | 43 2½dis. |
| Do. $100 shares, all paid | 55 @ 56 | 55¾ |
| Mich. Cen., Con. 1869, 8 ₩ c. | 82 @ 85 | |
| Do. S. F. 8 ₩ ct. 1st M., 82 | 89 @ 92 | |
| New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. S. F., 1883 | 83 @ 85 | 85 |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent., 1864 | 88 @ 92 | |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent. S. F., 1876 | 88 @ 92 | |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent. c. b., 1876 | 88 @ 92 | |
| Do. $100 shares | 72 @ 74x.c. | |
| Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent., 1865 | 102 @ 104 | |
| Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent, '72 | 97 @ 98x.c. | 99 x.c. |
| Pensylvania Central Bds., 1st m. 6 ₩ cent., conv | 86 @ 63 | 87 |
| Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₩ cent | 86 @ 88 | |
| Do. $50 shares | 40 @ 48 | |
| Philadelphia & Reading $50 shs. | 18 @ 22 | |

The London *Daily News* reports of the Stock Market:

"The principal movement in the Stock Exchange to-day was again in American Government and State securities, to which a further great stimulus has been given by the advices by the *Asia*. In United States Five per Cents it amounts to 4 ₩ cent. This morning this stock was quoted 73@¾, and the closing price was 75@77. The alteration in the character of the market may be gathered from the fact that, last 'account,' this stock was dealt in 10 ₩ cent. lower, or at 65. Very extensive transactions have likewise taken place to-day in the United States Six per Cents, redeemable in 1868, which were dealt in on Saturday at 78, and have now risen to 81 to 83. Missouri Bonds, which very lately stood at 44, met with business to-day at 48. Virginia Bonds were firm at 57 to 59. The tendency as regards all American securities is decidedly upward, the Northerners in London expressing themselves with great confidence as regards the prospects of the war. Canadian railway securities are likewise benefited. English railways, except in two or three instances, were dull, but this department is likewise intrinsically strong, owing to the scarcity of stock. Operators for the fall in Lancashire and Yorkshire railway stock continue to betray anxiety lest the Federal successes should be followed by a sudden close of the civil war and the release of the cotton crop."

### The Suppressed Journals—A Note from the Sunday Mercury.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

We were much surprised to-day, to find in your columns three distinct paragraphs calculated to give your readers an erroneous and false impression in regard to the *Sunday Mercury*, by reiterating the assertion that this paper had been suppressed, by order of the Secretary of War, for "persisting in the publication of dangerous intelligence."

In the first place, we positively deny that the *Sunday Mercury* has published any news designed to give information to the enemy, or which can by even the most high-handed measure, be so construed. On the contrary, we have exercised the most careful discrimination in every department of our journal, and have, in obedience to the request of the War Department suppressed even the current local news of the arrival and departure of regiments in this City. In fact, being first among the foremost in taking a bold stand in favor of sustaining the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, we have done everything in the power of loyal men to aid in effecting the consummation so devoutly to be wished for.

The paragraph published in our last edition, to which objection appears to be raised, was a simple extract from an article published in the Boston *Journal*, without a word of comment by us, and without any effort on our part to call public attention to its import. The substance of the paragraph was simply conjectural as to the probable movements of the Army of the Potomac, and was not reproduced by us in a manner to give it the semblance of reliable news. This is the extent of our offending, and, utterly unconscious of any violation of the Articles of War, or of any of the edicts of the War Department, we have every confidence in our ability, should we be "ordered on to Washington, before a court-martial," to prove our skirts entirely clear of having persistently published dangerous intelligence. Respectfully,

CAULDWELL, SOUTHWORTH & WHITNEY,
Editors and Proprietors *Sunday Mercury*.
NEW-YORK, March 25.

### Funeral of Commodore Levy.

Yesterday afternoon, Commodore LEVY, U. S. N., whose death took place at his residence in St. Mark's-place, last Saturday, was buried. According to Jewish usage—deceased having been an Israelite—the body was placed in a plain wooden coffin, bearing no inscription. Rev. Dr. LYONS, Rabbi of the Shearith Israel Congregation, in West Nineteenth-street, performed the burial services. Shortly after 2 o'clock the body was placed in the hearse, and was conveyed to the Salem Fields Cemetery, where it was interred. Acting as escort were three companies of marines, under command of Capt. HARWOOD, and a detachment of eighty men from the ship of the line *North Carolina*. The Navy-yard Brass Band was also in attendance and played the Dead March in Saul. Capts. R. W. Mead, Delano, Thompson and Garland, and Drs. Wm. B. Mann and Wm. S. Fort acted as pall-bearers. Arriving at the cemetery, the deceased was placed in the receiving-house, when the mourners, in accordance with Jewish custom, made the circuit of it seven times, chanting the while verses illustrative of the mercy of God and the mortality of man. Finally the body was lowered into the grave, when the three nearest relatives offered up a prayer, threw dust upon the coffin, and the obsequies were finished.


### A Card.

Having given up our store and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemens' Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to he stock, which for the excellent quality of the goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods, can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

Shirts, Stocks,
Suspenders, Socks,
Undershirts, Drawers,

Pocket-handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

### Spring Medicine.

Impurities which have been carried long in the body are apt to break out when the genial warmth of Spring displaces grim Winter.

So at this season we are subject to erysipelas, severe colds and coughs, stitches, violent pains in the back, rheumatism, pains in the bones, billious and heart diseases, fever and ague, costiveness, asthma, skin diseases and great dizziness of the head. Now the cure is found in BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, which can never injure and cannot be overdone.

In small pox, measles, and scarlet fever, no better medicine can be used. Children and adults seldom die when they are used.

A lady of Brooklyn was taken with numbness of the left side; left hand cold and lifeless; violent pain of the head. Instead of bleeding, she took four doses of Brandreth's Pills, in as many days, and was cured. Even her doctor owned they had saved her from a

PARALYTIC STROKE.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A DEALER.

ALBANY, March 19, 1862.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.—DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find nine dollars for the half-gross of Brandreth's Pills, new style. The Pills give great satisfaction. The customers are particularly pleased with the piece of Plaster around each box—they find it so useful for cuts, burns and wounds generally. I hope you will continue to put the Pills up in this unique style. Yours, &c.,

R. S. McMURDY,
Corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane.

Secure this blessed medicine, and your sickness will be the affair of a day.

Brandreth's offices—No. 294 Canal-st. and No. 4 Union-square, New-York; No. 14 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, and corner of 8th and E sts., Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents, with full directions.

### Capt. Ericsson.

At FREDRICKS' Photograph Gallery, No. 587 Broadway. Imperial and card photographs of this eminent engineer on exhibition and for sale.

### Sales This Day at the Exchange by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.:

Houses and lots on Broadway, 31st-st., and Roosevelt-st. Maps at No. 11 Pine-st.

Pea Ridge, CROSS-HOLLOWS, SUGAR CREEK, ISLAND NO. TEN, NEWBERN, WINCHESTER,

And all places made noted by the war, are MAPPED OUT PLAINLY IN H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE NEW COLORED MILITARY MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES.

Battle-Fields and Strategic Places are indicated by red lines and dots.

BATTLE SCENES No 2,
A MAGNIFICENT COLORED SHEET,
is ready. Size, 38x44 inches.

A specimen of either of the above mailed, postage prepaid, for 25 cents.

We have Ten kinds of War Maps and Charts for Agents.

H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
NO. 25 HOWARD-ST., NEW-YORK.


### MARRIED.

DOHMANN—ETHERINGTON.—In Orange, N. J., on Thursday, March 20, by Rev. S. W. Poor, D. D., of Newark, H. C. DOHMANN, of New-York, to JANE ETHERINGTON, of Orange.

### DIED.

DE VERELL.—In this City, on Monday, March 24, JENNIE FEYPOSSER DE VERELL, aged 5 years and 9 months.

Her funeral will be attended this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of her mother, No. 165 8th-av.

DATER.—On Monday, March 24, at his residence, Westchester County, PHILIP DATER, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at 125th-st., Harlem, on the arrival of the train leaving Harlem Railroad Depôt, 26th-st., at 11¼ A. M.

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, March 25, after a short illness, HORACE HOLDEN, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Brick Church, 5th-av., corner of 37th-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further notice.

MARSHALL.—At his residence, 184th-st., Fort Washington, on Monday morning, March 24, MATHEW MARSHALL, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Anne's Church, 152d-st. and Kingsbridge Road, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Chambers-st. Depôt at 12 o'clock M., and 31st-st. Depôt at 12:25, by Hudson River Railroad.

QUACKINBUSH.—In Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday morning, March 24, after a brief illness, TERESA, wife of David Quackinbush, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father in-law, Benjamin Quackinbush, No. 767 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Interment at Greenwood.

SMALL.—In Wilmington, Ill., on Saturday morning, March 8, after a brief illness, WILLIAM SMALL, formerly of this City.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Monday, March 24, MARY, widow of the late Dr. Talmadge Sutherland.

The friends of the family, and of her sons-in-law, G. C. Allen and Amos Tenney, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 77 Madison-av., this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

VAN VOAST.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 25, of consumption, EBNER VAN VOAST, son of Giles Van Voast, in the 25th year of his age.

"'Tis sweet to die in Jesus."

Further notice of the funeral will be given.

WEBSTER.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, March 25, at No. 14 York-st., MARY, the beloved wife of Mr. Jonathan Webster, and the lamented daughter of Mr. Edward Dunn, in the City of Boston, in the 34th year of her age. Her illness, though of a consumptive nature, she bore with Christian fortitude.

The friends from Brooklyn and elsewhere are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers, and Liverpool, England, papers please copy.


OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 141.—March 25, 1862.
5, 44, 26, 36, 10, 14, 1, 68, 17, 65, 75, 58, 13.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 142.—March 26, 1862.
9, 10, 41, 2, 47, 8, 65, 21, 56, 4, 75, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 89.—March 25, 1862.
35, 50, 19, 8, 40, 4, 55, 45, 72, 61, 30, 42, 29.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 132.—March 25, 1862.
43, 57, 16, 45, 34, 3, 21, 55, 24, 73, 48, 10.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawing of March 13, 1862, No. 15,921 drew $100,000; No. 5,846 drew $50,000; No. 23,656 drew $30,000; No. 1,905 drew $10,000; No. 24,319 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

RUSHTON'S WALNUT CANDY
MUST HAVE THE RED BALL ON IT.
Don't buy any unless it has.
Wholesale and retail, at
RUSHTON'S two Drug-stores,
No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and No. 10 Astor House.
For sale by druggists and confectioners generally. Orders sent by mail will be promptly attended to, without extra charge.

24 JOHN-STREET. 24
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS,
FOR
PUBLIC, PRIVATE, AND THEATRICAL ILLUMINATIONS.
Manufactured, and always on hand, AT VERY SHORT NOTICE, AT
HADFIELD'S FIREWORK AGENCY,
No. 24 John-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
GEORGE PARSONS, AGENT.

A. D. 1862,
FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
$590,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No 87 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

A WORD TO HORSE OWNERS.
If you want a fine, glossy coat, and your horses in condition, use TOBIAS' DERBY CONDITION POWDERS; cures Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Hide Bound, Worms, Loss of Appetite, &c. Perfectly harmless. Price 25c. a box. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE.
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
Hickory, Oak and Pine, by the Load and Cord.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

# SITUATIONS WANTED.

## FEMALES.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse, by an English young woman, with good City references; also, the same situation wanted by a colored young woman, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation as first-class chambermaid and to do fine washing, by a competent woman, who can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting, and has lived in some of the best families in the City; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 217 West 25th-st., in the store. Can be seen until suited.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl to do the chamber-work or assist in the washing, or to do general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last places. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 28th and 30th sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—LADY'S MAID, &c.—A situation wanted, by two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid, and assist in washing and ironing; the other as lady's maid, or up-stair work; is a good sewer; no objections to travel. Call at No. 61 West 12th-st., for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamber work and fine washing, in an American family. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days by calling at No. 79 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted by an American Protestant young woman as chambermaid and fine washer; is capable of her business; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 33 4th-st., in the rear, between Bowery and 2d-av., on the second floor.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, by a girl who thoroughly understands her business; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A COMPETENT young girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted by a competent woman as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Has no objection to take care of children. Best of City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., near 24th-st., 3d-floor, front room, for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A SITUATION wanted to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or to mind children and to do sewing. Can do all kinds of embroideries. Has good City reference; can be seen for four days at No. 96 West 24th-st., top floor, back room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE Protestant person wishes a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to children; best of reference. Inquire at No. 181 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., between the hours of 9 and 12.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, or to take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 25 Waverley-place.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, third floor, back room, for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.**—A Scotch Protestant young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands chamberwork, and is an excellent laundress; or will do general housework; has two years' City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress. Has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 130 West 23d-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.**—A situation wanted, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, or help with washing; has no objection to the country. Can be seen till engaged at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway; has the best reference.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing; has no objection to go to the country with a family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has lived out in good families in Dublin for a long time; is willing to make herself useful and can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 85 East 18th-st., in the fancy store.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do sewing; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room, between 7th and 8th avs.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; understands her business, and can give good reference. Apply at No. 229 7th-av., near 25th-st., second floor.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for several years. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., near the 7th-av., 3d floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—An active, tidy girl wants a situation; understands and is willing to do her work; no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or going to the country; has good reference from her last employer. Call at Ackerman & Conklin's, No. 97 4th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant, a situation to do light chamberwork and waiting; is fully competent to perform that which she undertakes; has the best of City reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 14 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.**—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family, or to do plain sewing. Good City reference. No objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 33 Crosby-st., in the shoe store.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do housework in a small private family; understands her business, and has good City reference. Call at No. 94 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., third floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable young woman, who is very neat in her personal habits, desires a situation in the above capacity; understands her duties thoroughly; can produce satisfactory reference; no objection to assist in washing. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A very respectable young girl desires a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; or would take care of a baby; is very capable and willing; can produce excellent City and country references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 27th-st., for two days.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; wishes a place in a private family; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 19 6th-st., third floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 132 Washington-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A young English girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A young Protestant woman wants a situation; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is willing to make herself useful; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, 97 4th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 172 East 33d-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A situation wanted as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamber work, fine washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 19th-st.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 334 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Any lady wanting a really first-class girl as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing, will call at the office in 34th-st., one door from 6th-av.; lived two years in last place.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable young Scotch girl, with unexceptionable City references, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at the grocery-store, No. 322 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 233 4th-av., between 20th and 26th sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—A respectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at No. 124 West 26th-st.

**AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.**—A VERY REspectable and well-educated young girl desires a situation to take charge of a few young children; would instruct them in the rudiments of the English language; would be also willing to attend to their wardrobe, and cut and fit for them; is very neat among children; also kind and attentive; can furnish four years' unexceptionable reference from her present employer, at No. 48 West 29th-st. Can be seen till suited.

**AS CHILDREN'S MAID,**—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 188 7th-av., third floor, front room.

**AS COOK.**—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has lived in first-class families, both in the old country and here; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of long City reference; has no objection to go to the country; can take charge of the marketing, and highly recommended for it. Call for two days, at No. 109 West 25th-st, near 7th-av., second floor, front room.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who perfectly understands cooking in all its varieties, and all sorts of creams, jellies, souffles, pastry, and all sorts of soups and made dishes, game and poultry, and serving large dinners; can manage with economy; washing objected to. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av,

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches, both English and American; can produce best of testimonials as to character and ability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 141 Madison-av.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable Scotch Protestant girl; is a first-class cook, a good baker of bread and biscuit, and also of game of all kinds; she has no objections to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 3 West 27th-st.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, and to wash and iron, or cooking alone; understands all kinds of pastry, puddings and baking; soups and oysters in every style; has lived in first-class families; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first class cook; understands boning and larding, soups, jellies, and has no objection to a private boarding-house; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 62½ West Washington-place, in the rear, top floor, first house.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook in a private family; understands the making of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, and has three years' references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 290 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 82 Macdougal-st., second floor, front. No objection to the country.

**AS COOK.**—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would prefer to go to the country; has the best of City and country references. Call, for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear,

## FINANCIAL.

OFFICIAL.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, March 21, 1862.

Holders of Bonds of the United States, dated Oct. 1, 1861, and Treasury notes from date, are hereby notified that provision has been made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1st of April next, agreeably to their tenor, by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, by the Assistant Treasurer, at Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, and by the Depositary of the United States at Cincinnati, O.

All such coupons, together with schedules, showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment.

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

U.S. 7.30

TREASURY NOTES, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

U. S. TWO YEARS SIX PER CENT. NOTES RECEIVED AT PAR IN EXCHANGE FOR 7.30's.

COUPONS ON THE OCTOBER 7.30's FALLING DUE APRIL 1, CASHED AT ONCE.

THE NEW ONE-YEAR SIX PER CENT. U. S. TREASURY CERTIFICATES, BOUGHT, SOLD AND NEGOTIATED.

FISK & HATCH,
NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 23d-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGS. F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

WILLIAM M. PELLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

Interest will commence on April 1.

THIS BANK HAS $746,553 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.

E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 6 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 16 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862.

J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 8th of April.

W. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 19 William-st.
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April next, AT NOON. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 2d until the 23d proximo, both days inclusive.

D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

THE ST. MARY'S CANAL MINERAL LAND COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the St. Mary's Canal Mineral Land Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on THURSDAY, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Directors.

E. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary.
BOSTON, March 14, 1862.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, }
NEW-YORK, March 15, 1862. }

ELECTION.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors, will be held at the Banking House, on the FIRST TUESDAY in April, ensuing. The polls will open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 168 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.

GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. }

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED SHARES OF NEW-Haven Railroad Stock—$50,000 to loan on bond and mortgage in different sums. Also, for sale or to let, the four-story English basement dwelling-house, 74 by 75 feet 6 inches, to 98 feet deep. No. 353 3d-av. Inquire of W. STUYVESANT, Jr., or C. S. SCHENCK, No. 132 Broadway, Room No. 4.

$1,000 WANTED—BY AN HONEST BUSINESS man, for a specific purpose, for two months, for which security will be given, and a liberal bonus for the use of the money. Address, stating where an interview may be had, (no other noticed,) T. A. SANFORD, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of Seventh-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Deposits on or before 1st of April, will bear interest from that date.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL Issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT., ONE Year Certificates and Quartermaster's Certificates issued to Contractors, wanted by RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Banker and Broker, No. 4 Broad-st., N. Y.

COUPONS OF THE 7 3-10 TREASURY Notes due April 1, cashed on presentation, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

WANTED—NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN AND Second-av. Railroad stocks, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.

Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.

FACTORY, No. 85 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 788 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

MINER & STEVENS,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway,

Manufacturers of first-class Carriages and Light Wagons, of the latest fashionable styles and improvements; and for elegance of finish, style and quality, are equal to any in this market; to which we invite the inspection of purchasers.

## PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

## PROPOSALS.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1862. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until two o'clock, P. M., on THURSDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, for the burial of all enlisted men of the Army, or Volunteers who may have been sworn into the service of the United States, who may die in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken. Persons offering to perform this service must state the cemetery or place at which they propose to make the interments, the charge for a pine or white-wood stained coffin, hearse, cemetery ground and digging grave. Please indorse communications, "Proposals for Interments."

D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the three lots of ground situated on the south side of 42d-st., 130 feet east of 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason-work," "Proposals for Carpenter-work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

THOS. H. McMANUS,
ROBERT McGINNIS,
MICHAEL FALIHEE,
} Building Committee.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of April, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the enlargement and remodeling of Ward Schoolhouse No. 29, situated on lots Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications for the enlargement and remodeling of said schoolhouse, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting," and "Proposals for Heating." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School officers of the Ward, reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.—Dated March 20, 1862.

JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,
JAMES WOODS,
PATRICK T. CARNEY,
} Building Committee.
MYRON FINCH, Deputy Clerk.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for the labor and materials necessary to alter the present Custom-house for the use of the United States Treasury and Assay Office.

Specifications for the work can be obtained at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States in this City, on and after Monday, the 24th inst., and the building can be examined any time during office hours until the 1st of April.

Proposals must be sealed and plainly indorsed, "Proposals for work upon the Custom-house;" be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer United States, on or before the 1st proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

S. M. CLARK,
Acting Engineer in charge Treasury Department.
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

TO COMB MANUFACTURERS.—WE ARE now prepared to receive proposals for 100,000 steer horns—to be delivered during the year ending Jan. 1, 1863. Samples can be seen at the office of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, corner 5th-st. and 1st-av., New-York.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—SAMUEL J. HUNT AND OTHERS, as surviving Executors, &c., against GEORGE S. STITT AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 10th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, referee appointed in and by said judgment, for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through P. C. BULKLEY, Real Estate Auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the brick dwelling thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-fifth-street, described and containing as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly line of said Forty-fifth-street distant two hundred and forty-three feet nine inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Forty-fifth-street and the Eleventh-avenue, at the centre of a party wall between the house on the lot hereby described and the house on the lot next adjoining thereto on the east, and running thence northerly through the centre of said party wall and parallel with said avenue, one hundred feet and five inches, thence westerly and parallel with Forty-fifth-street, eighteen feet and nine inches, thence southerly and parallel with said avenue to and through the centre of a party wall between the house erected on the lot hereby described and the house next adjoining thereto on the west, one hundred feet and five inches, to the northerly line of Forty-fifth-street, and thence easterly along said last-mentioned line, eighteen feet nine inches, to the point of beginning. Being the westerly portion of a lot known and distinguished by the number sixty, (60,) and the easterly part of a lot known by the number fifty-nine, (59,) on a map entitled "Map of Partition of Lands between Ambrose Spencer, Trustee of Mary E. Spencer, Francis B. Cutting and Charles C. King, made by Thomas R. Ludlam, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, by the number 137, in a tin case."—Dated March 14, 1862.

JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
SMITH & WOODWARD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
mh15-2aw3wS

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE WILL *agst.* HANNAH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1862, through E. H. Ludlow, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty-six feet, thence southerly parallel with said Avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, March 24, 1862.

J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
2aw 3ww.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, }
JOHN E. PARSONS, } Administrat's.
s18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861. Dec.18-1aw6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF CAPITAL AND TO MERCHANTS.—A gentleman of 22, without capital, now in the employ of an Eastern house, dissolving 1st of May next, wishes to be established in New-York. The fullest and most satisfactory information of capacity, integrity and family connection will be given. The advertiser has eight years' experience in book-keeping and counting-house management, finance, insurance, sales, and corresponds in French or English. He can conduct the East India or other business, plan voyages, take charge of ships and their expenditures. He wishes to join, as partner, an established commercial house, where his industry, capacity and work will earn its just proportion of gain, or to form a commercial house of character with a young man (or college graduate) with or without mercantile education, but with capital and credit, sufficient to enter upon and patiently establish a business, undeviatingly and solely commission. Address, for thirty days, YOUNG MERCHANT, Box No. 493 New-York Post-office.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill.; large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—FOR SALE, THE Stock, fixtures and lease of the boot and shoe store No. 13 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute; has been established for over 20 years. JOHN WHYTE, Jr.

## MACHINERY, &c.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

CAPT. ERICSSON, THE "MONITOR," has pronounced WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP the best in use. Let the *Monitor* suffice.
J. D. WEST & CO., No. 179 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—WITH LOCOmotive-boiler; cylinder 21 by 8½ inches. Can be seen running. Inquire at WOOD & HUGHES, silversmiths, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.

## SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 835 Broadway, New-York.

## MEDICAL.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISMA B. OR LAURIE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisma B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS,

Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

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|---|---|
| NERVOUS DEBILITY, | TIC DOLOREAUX, |
| NEURALGIA, | ST. VITUS DANCE, |
| INDIGESTION, | LANGUOR, |
| IMPOTENCY, | LASSITUDE, |
| DISTRESSED SPIRITS, | HEADACHE, |

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by R. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABle medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

YOUNG MAN, HAVE YOU CONTRACTED that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Don't despair. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops is daily working cures almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic; why suffer, when in a few hours you can be entirely cured by this great restorative? Only to be had of D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. $1 a bottle.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. Powers' French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 43 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

RUPTURE AND VARICOCELE CURED.—Dr. RIGGS' instruments for these diseases may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated more than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in less time and with less hours' confinement than by the usual dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out

## STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip, E. R., EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, Noon. Arrives in time to connect with all the express trains. Returning leaves Bridgeport EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 10½ o'clock, on arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

## PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:
First-class.....$160
Third-class.....66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, March 29.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, April 5.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, April 12.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30 |
| First cabin to London.....$80 | Steerage to London.....$33 |
| First cabin to Paris.....$85 | Steerage to Paris.....$38 |
| First cabin to Hamburg.$85 | Steerage to Hamburg...35 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 8 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and DUBLIN, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde-built new steamship CALIFORNIA, Capt. CLARK, will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at 12 o'clock noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage—cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

## The Secretary of War and the Newspapers.

## Probable Abrogation of the Censorship.

## A Caucus of the Conservative Members of Congress.

## The Rebel Steamer Merrimac Again Ready for Action.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

The Secretary of War, at a late hour last night had fully determined to arrest the publishers of certain New-York and Boston papers, as I telegraphed you, averring that their offence was flagrant, and he must either carry out his order, by their arrest and punishment, or suspend the censorship altogether. The latter course seemed far more fit and reasonable, though I had little hope of such issue; but it appears that the Secretary at last withdrew his order for the arrest of the parties, though his order repealing the censorship is not yet published. Of course, no one can respect an order which is never enforced, even when the offence is "flagrant."

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

The Norfolk *Day Book*, of yesterday, says that fourteen Federal transports, with troops, reached Fortress Monroe last week, designed, it supposes, to reinforce Gen. BURNSIDE. The same paper says that six or seven regiments of Confederate troops have, within a few days, arrived in the vicinity of Norfolk by railroad, and that the wooden huts at Yorktown have been torn down to make room for military operations.

THE MERRIMAC READY FOR ACTION AGAIN.

Advices received from Fortress Monroe are quite conclusive that the *Merrimac* is out of the dry dock, and prepared to run out when she chooses. It is thought she is waiting for the Equinoctial storms to subside before she tries her luck again. The *Monitor* is on hand, ready for her rival.

A CAUCUS OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Democratic and conservative members of Congress are holding a caucus to-night, to agree upon a line of policy in opposing the legislation projected by the radical Republicans. The movement may lead to the organization of a National party to support the general policy of the Administration.

ARRIVAL OF MR. CAMERON.

Hon. SIMON CAMERON arrived here this evening. It is said he intends declining the mission to Russia The President's carriage met him at the depot and conveyed him to the White House.

RETURN OF COL. SCOTT.

Col. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary of War, reached here to-day, but leaves in the morning. His service has recently been very active and valuable to the Government.

THE JUDGES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

The House Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman to report adversely upon the Senate bill giving the President power to designate Judges to preside in the District Courts when the regular Judges are absent or unable to preside, leaving the law as it now stands.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS

The bill introduced by HENRY MAY, relating to political prisoners, was also under consideration, but no definite action was had on the subject. The political prisoners who have been unjustly imprisoned claim that the Goverument are bound to remunerate them handsomely for their detention, and the loss which they have sustained while imprisoned.

THE NASHVILLE NOT BURNT.

Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, it is said, has contradicted the statement of the burning of the *Nashville* and blowing up of Fort Macon.

NO VISITORS TO MOUNT VERNON.

Until further orders, no boats or vessels will be allowed to visit Mount Vernon. The Provost-Marshal will seize and hold any of them which may attempt to leave for that destination.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT INVESTIGATION.

Representative STEELE, of New-Jersey, one of the members of the Government Contract Investigating Committee, returned, to-day, from Cairo and Indianapolis, whither he was accompanied by a colleague of the Committee, Mr. WASHBURNE. Their business was to look into the Quartermasters' and other departments. The discoveries and suggestions of this Committee have been the means of saving large amounts of money to the Government.

REVIEW OF GEN. M'DOWELL'S CORPS D'ARMEE.

The corps of Gen. McDOWELL was reviewed this afternoon by Gen. McCLELLAN. The troops never looked better. It surpassed anything of the kind since the grand review of 70,060 men last Summer. Among the distinguished spectators was the Adjutant General of Canada.

THE CONDITION OF THE CONTRABANDS.

The Commission, appointed by Gen. WOOL, to inquire into the condition of vagrants, or contrabands, say, in their official report, that they started with the general proposition that the military power has not only the right, but it is among its highest duties, to avail itself of any and all means within its control to perfect its discipline, render its position secure, or make it effective for an advance against an enemy, and for these ends it has the right to compel service or use from anything animate or inanimate which a military necessity may demand. At the same time they consider that necessity is the only proper measure of the extent to which such power can be exercised. The Commission state that a considerable amount of clothing had been sent by charitable persons, which had been distributed among the contrabands, while, with the funds derived from their labor, the Quartermaster has issued clothing up to March 1, to the amount of $835. For the five months ending with the 1st of January, rations were drawn to the extent of 363 per day, which were issued to about 650 women and children, and old and infirm men. The number of contrabands is given as 1,508, thus described: at Fortress Monroe 691, at Camp Hamilton 743, at Camp Butler and Newport's News

Some of the contrabands are employed trading and oystering, and about one hundred by officers and sutlers. Some have accompanied, as servants, officers going South, while others have unceremoniously disappeared. Little inclination is manifested to go North. Comparatively few contrabands now come to our camps. The navy is decidedly popular with them, as therein they are treated as boys and receive $10 per month. The Commission point out various abuses, and suggest remedies. It further appears from the report that Gen. WOOL has issued an order that hereafter all wages earned by them will be paid to the contrabands for their own use and support, under such regulations as may be deemed proper.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

The following State prisoners were discharged today on taking the oath of allegiance: WARREN CURTIS, JOHN T. DEBEEL, and R. H. GRINNELL. Two others, ALFRED NETTLETON and TRUCH SCHLEY, were released on their written parole.

COL. TOMPKINS NOMINATED AS BRIGADIER.

At the solicitation of the New-York delegation, the President to-day nominated Col. GEO. B. TOMPKINS for Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He was strongly recommended by his superior officers for military ability, and gallant conduct at the battles of Bull Run and Edward's Ferry.

A RAILROAD SENTRY KILLED.

JOHN GREEN, a railroad sentry at the bridge this side of Annapolis Junction, was killed by the train reaching Washington this evening. Half of his head was knocked off.

GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.

Petitions in favor of a general uniform bankrupt law continue to be received. Representative WARD to-day presented three from New-York, asking for an enactment of the measure.

THE PROPOSED SOLICITORSHIP OF CUSTOMS.

The Committee on Commerce recently requested Secretary CHASE to inform them how much money had been paid out by the Government for the services of extra counsel to aid the United States District-Attorney in revenue cases in New-York City during the last ten years. The answer to the inquiry stated that the accounts showed only the payment of $500 to OGDEN HOFFMAN in 1854; of $1,450 to F. B. CUTTING in 1859; and of $250 to F. B. CUTTING in 1860, making the grand total of $2,200 for the last ten years.

INDIAN REFUGEES.

Now that the way has been opened, the Indian refugees in Kansas are making preparations to return to their homes in the Cherokee Country, from which they were recently driven by the rebels. There are six or eight thousand of them, men women and children.

THE WILL OF KING, ARTIST.

The will of the late CHAS. B. KING, Artist, was produced for probate last Saturday. The estate is supposed to be worth $50,000. There are legacies amounting to $9,000. The remainder is divided into four portions, of which one goes to Redwood Library, Newport, R. I.; one to a female school in Newport; one to a cousin, G. G. KING, formerly of M. C., from Rhode Island, and the rest to other relatives.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Post-Office Department continues its preparations for restoring, at the earliest practicable period, the mail service at the points decisively recovered by our troops.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEN OF THE TIMES—LINCOLN, SEWARD, M'CLELLAN.

[The following letter has been delayed several days. Its subject gives it, however, more than a merely temporary interest:]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, March 19, 1862.

We are having almost a surfeit of Union victories. The cry of the newsboys is stereotyped. They shout the name of the latest papers received with the unfailing *addendum*, "Another Union victory," to excite eagerness in purchasers. Monday they sold us "New-Madrid;" Tuesday, they put "Newbern" on the market; to-day, they cry "Fort Marion" in our ears. Surely, we can say now, "Sorrow endureth for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." We have had our night—a long, dark, dismal one—starless and profound. It closed in on us at Bull Run—the midnight peal tolled fearfully at Ball's Bluff; but the smaller hours have quickly sped away, and purple-footed morn foreruns the full-orbed day, and scatters all our ghostly fears.

It is a time for National joy and thanksgiving. What have we not to be thankful for? First, a wise President, a wise Premier, a wise General. And they have been brave as well as wise, for fearful storms of party fury have raged around them. It is no time to weigh the merits of men, when they are in mid-career of action, dealing with events that are to stand out as grand promontories in the dead sea of past ages. But at the hazard of offending good taste, and in violation of the cautious rules that should be observed in putting away materials, to be culled over for history, I cannot refrain from saying that President LINCOLN has already achieved success that will hand him down to posterity as, practically and judged by results, one of the greatest men this country ever knew. Is this mere flattery, or is it fact? Let us see. He assumed office with almost one half of the Northern people opposing him, and the entire South cursing him as a monster. He came to Washington, with his life in his hand, to form and conduct an Administration on the absolute ruin of the former moral power and prestige of our Government. He had to do this work in the midst of traitors and spies, who filled every Department of the public service and betrayed every movement he made to his enemies. While such were his embarrassments in the detail of Departments, the whole land resounded with the fierce threats of traitors in arms, and the muttering of a dangerous sympathy with their schemes by thousands in the loyal States. The Senate and the House of Representatives, the Constitutional Legislature, began to disintegrate before his eyes. The Judiciary, a coördinate branch of Government, was succumbing to the sirocco that blew from the South—the army and the navy, the sworn conservators and protectors of all, became the serpents to sting the Government that warmed them to life.

Such was the case with President LINCOLN one year ago. What is it now? He is safer in Washington than any king upon his throne. He has Departments that are purged and reinvigorated by the infusion of new and loyal men. He has a Congress that, though differing from him at times *toto cælo*, and urged by their feelings to an irrepressible outburst of appeal to him to change his course, yet yield to his final decisions with a ready grace that indicates full confidence in his justice and wisdom. Of all the millions that were taught to hate him in the South, not one can be found, after a year's war, who can truly say that President LINCOLN has uttered one word unworthy of himself, or done one act that, on his soul as an honest man, he ought not to have done, after taking his oath of office. The army and the navy, that the President found weak, dispersed and demoralized, have grown to be institutions that may put the mightiest nations in awe. And as to popular support, there is no loyal man of the millions that opposed him that is not now his friend and supporter, in all efforts to sustain the Government as the Fathers made it.

Corruption has been rife in every branch of public service, and millions of dollars have been filched from the treasury in the confusion of the times. But no breath of suspicion has ever tarnished the polished mirror of President LINCOLN's reputation, which gives back the reflection ever the same—"An honest man, the noblest work of God."

Are not these all facts? If no one disputes them, then is my saying justified that President LINCOLN has achieved success that will hand him to posterity as one of the greatest men this country ever knew. "Great," because he is wise—"great," because he is brave for the right—"great," because he is good. He has the modesty and simplicity of WASHINGTON, as well as WASHINGTON'S patient courage. He has the statesmanship of HAMILTON, to preserve unimpaired the wonderful fabric of our Constitution, that HAMILTON moulded. And he has that same God-given faith that Moses had, in leading the people intrusted to his keeping.

But great as the President has proved, he has had coequal counselors—first of whom the impartial world will recognize in WILLIAM H. SEWARD. That the Secretary of State has inspired much of the Administration policy—that he has elaborated it all—that he has upheld and made it successful to a very great extent by his industry, his learning, his logic, his social self-possession, and his astute diplomacy, he is the dullest observer that does not know full well. In counsel he has been the Nestor, in action the Achilles of the Administration. I excite no jealousies in making this just statement—but simply write down that which every co-worker of Mr. SEWARD will cheerfully acknowledge, and a grateful President is proud and happy to avow.

But there is a third hero in this crisis, whose name will be written in marble forever. That man is GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, who proved himself able to govern himself, and thus worthy to lead and govern men. He fitly completes a trio of great rulers, worthy of the best ages of the greatest nations. When was a man ever so vilified—when so shamefully set upon and calumniated? And when has one borne unjust reproaches and buffetings so patiently? He did not seek the position he holds—it was thrust upon him. He never was presumptuous over his promotion. He always said: "I have yet to show myself worthy of the honors I wear." He took hold of our army when it was a routed mob, and the scoff of the world. He came to Washington when his present clamorous assailants were fleeing from it, to escape rebel capture. He gave the nation assurance and hope, and upon the ruins he found he built the edifice of moral and material power that overshadows the rebel organizations as a pyramid of Egypt overshadows the vagrant tent at its base, and that challenges the admiration of mankind.

There was a time, a few weeks ago, when Gen. MCCLELLAN'S right to stand as one of this great trio was doubted. But the clouds around him have scattered lately, and he is found up to the measure of that position. We might have known as much. The President has been daily and almost hourly in communication with Gen. MCCLELLAN for eight months past. The President is sagacious, he is honest—he knows men. Could he give his confidence and entrust the keeping and fame of his Administration so long to a General who possessed no ability—no greatness? Mr. SEWARD gave his presence all this time to the counsels where the President was principal and MCCLELLAN a participant. Could the clear and penetrating wisdom of that statesman so long mate with an ordinary drill-master in maturing measures to save an empire?

What reason might have taught, results have vindicated. The victory of BURNSIDE at Newbern *is* "another Union victory." It is a victory for Gen. MCCLELLAN, of which Gen. BURNSIDE, who is now enshrined in the popular heart, bears generous evidence in his late official dispatch, ascribing to Gen. MCCLELLAN the "instructions" that led him to victory.

YORK.

## THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill in relation to administering the oath of allegiance to American citizens in foreign countries.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) the resolution to transfer the superintendency of the Capitol extension and dome from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) opposed the transfer.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that when the extension was first commenced, in was under the superintendency of the Interior Department, and remained so until the advent of the Administration of PIERCE and DAVIS. Before that the plan of the building was a Christian and civilized one, but it was afterwards changed and the present trap made. Many places in the walls up above have been left to go to pieces, and they are going to pieces, while Italian artists are employed at extravagant prices way down in the basement to decorate a wall two or three stories below daylight.

Mr. FOOT said there was an urgent necessity that the work should be completed in order to save it. The work never should have been transferred from the Civil to the War Department, and never would have been but to satisfy the ambition of DAVIS and the rapacity of FLOYD. He ventured to assert that such transfer had cost the Government three or four millions of dollars. The original estimate was two millions, and the work has already cost six millions.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment that the money appropriated be only expended in proper repairs. Adopted.

The resolution was then adopted by yeas 34; nays 3.

NAYS—Messrs. FESSENDEN, GRIMES, and LANE, of Kansas.

The bill for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak in favor of the bill. He referred to the controversy in Congress in 1789 as to the permanent seat of Government. After a long struggle, the Southern men triumphed, and the Capital was fixed on the banks of the Potomac. In 1801, Congress enacted that the barbarous, inhuman, indecent and vulgar colonial slave laws of Maryland and Virginia should become the laws of the American Republic for the government of the Capital, and for two generations the Government recognized the wicked dogma that color is an evidence of Slavery. In 1827, a law was enacted in the District that colored persons at large, without an owner, should be considered as slaves, and committed to jail. Such legislation brought its own fruit of injustice, dishonor and shame to colored men and women, who were taken to jail, and many sold into perpetual bondage because, though free, they could not pay the jail fees. Thus human beings were sold into bondage in the Capital of the freest country in the world. Justice to the wronged and oppressed demanded that this corrupt and corrupting doctrine should be repudiated and condemned by the Government of the United States. The black men fought side by side with the white men in the battles of the Revolution, and men of this age ought to hasten to atone for the great wrongs perpetrated on the black race, and make manhood a presumptive evidence of freedom. In 1801, Congress continued in force the black code of Maryland, among the provisions of which was, that any slave who struck a white person should have his ears cropped. In 1836, the Corporation of Washington enacted that every free colored person must exhibit to the Mayor satisfactory evidence of his title to freedom and give bonds for his good behavior. That Corporation also passed another act, that no meetings of colored persons should be held after 10 o'clock, and made it the duty of the police to disperse such meetings. By another ordinance they legalized traffic in slaves for the sum of $400 This was an inhuman traffic in the Capital. If a slave broke a street lamp he was to be whipped on the bare back. If he injured trees or houses he was to be whipped—men and women! Was ever such degrading, inhuman laws on the statute books of any nation? Slavery was the prolific mother of these laws. Drive Slavery from the District, and they would disappear; yet, notwithstanding these oppressions, the free negroes had increased in the District from 4,000 to 12,000, and have property, churches and schools. They have twelve churches, costing $75,000, and eight schools, besides helping to support schools for white children. If anybody have the curiosity to look, they will find in the record a mortgage, dated 1858, in favor of ALFRED LEE, a colored man of this city, for $12,000, by two United States Senators, to secure a loan for $12,000. One of these Senators is now in the Senate and the other sleeps in his grave in Michigan. This bill deals justly with the master. If Congress should strike the bonds off the slave in the District without any compensation, in slight repair of the wrongs and deeds of cruelty perpetrated in the Capital, it would stand justified in the forum of nations. But the Senator from Kentucky raises his warning voice against the measure, and says if the negroes are liberated they will become criminals and a hinder to society. The Senator had no right to speak for the people of the District. The facts here proved are just contrary. The Senator from Kentucky also talks about the resistance of the South to any measure of emancipation, and Kentucky would become a La Vendée in defence of her rights. He would tell that Senator that the day for threats and menaces from the champions of Slavery had passed by in the Senate and House of Representatives. Freemen were not cowardly enough to shrink from the performance of duty by dogmatic avowals what Southern men and women would do.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) said he wished to enter a most solemn protest, in the name of Maryland, against the measure proposed by this bill. He knew that Maryland was too small, and had too few white population, to attempt any successful resistance against any combined attempt of either powerful section; and it might be that he was not, by protest or otherwise, to obtain her rights as an equal under the Constitution. He contended that the faith of the Government was pledged to Maryland and Virginia not to interfere with Slavery in the District. The citizens of the District desire and have made no application for any emancipation, and Congress has no more right to interfere with their rights than when they were citizens of Maryland and Virginia. He quoted at considerable length from the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives in 1836, against the interference with Slavery in the District. It was his judgment that Slavery was a doomed institution in the State of Maryland, and it did not need any stimulus to accelerate the decrease, and any such attempt would be attended by the most disastrous consequences. Maryland has, to-day, 83,718 free colored people. In 1850, it had 165,089. The total colored population in 1860, was 170,906; decrease in slaves in ten years, 3,178; increase of free negroes, 8,997. New-York and New-England, with 111,660 square miles, have 72,090, colored population, and Maryland, with only 10,755 square miles, 83,718 colored population. The war had already cut off all the resources of Maryland, and the passage of this measure would utterly disorganize the agricultural condition; cause the emigration of the best population, and tend to the utter ruin of the State. That little State had expended upwards of sixty millions in the last thirty years, and what good was going to result to the North from a scheme which would result in the ruin of a sister State? In the case of emancipation, we must have colonization, or else scenes of blood and carnage would follow; for the two races cannot live together. He feared, from the character of the legislation proposed, his last hope for a restoration of the Union would be destroyed. The people of Maryland have been loyal to the Union, and trusted to the good faith and pledges of the President and Congress to preserve the rights of all the States, but he feared a relentless sectional policy would destroy all faith and trust.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) said he had an amendment to offer, to relieve the District of what he considered the greatest curse that could afflict a people, and that was the free colored population. The amendment is that the persons liberated by the act shall, within thirty days, be removed at the expense of the National Government, to the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Oregon and California, and be distributed among the States *pro rata*, according to population.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) said he thought if the men of the Free States liberated the negroes, they ought to take care of them, but he thought the amendment unconstitutional, so he must vote against it.

Mr. SAULSBURY—If the gentlemen would adopt this amendment, they would show a noble philanthropy by taking home these negroes to themselves. He had read in the newspapers that certain gentlemen who went to Port Royal were so glad to see the negroes that they embraced them and called them mothers and sisters!

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said he disliked these allusions about embracing negroes. It only served to increase the prejudice against the race already trampled under foot. If the matter were investigated it would bring the blush to the face of these gentlemen. There was once a gentleman from the Senate of his own State, who asked us yesterday why we did not marry the greasy wenches. He knew to-day of colored children of a man lately a Senator in the United States, from Ohio, being educated. He knew there was a slander published by the newspapers about those who went South to take care of those who were cast off by their masters and try to educate them. Those who were willing to take the negroes to embrace, as stated by the Senator from Delaware, were found in the South. These negroes now proposed to be liberated, were servants, &c., here, and the only difference will be, they will hereafter have to pay for their service. He found white and colored people here to-day laboring side by side.

Mr. KENNEDY said there was a great prejudice in Maryland by white men against working with colored people, and had great difficulty in restraining that feeling.

Mr. HARLAN thought the prejudice was not among the laboring men, and could be controlled by such distinguished men as the Senators from Maryland and Delaware.

Mr. KENNEDY said one of the worst riots in Baltimore for many years was from the employment of free negroes in the ship-yard.

Mr. HARLAN said it appeared to be the doctrine of the Senator from Maryland that the people would rise and massacre the whole colored population. He could not believe the people of Maryland were so low. If that were the case, they were worse than the Chippewaas and Siouxs, if they would murder those brought up with them, though not taught in the same churches.

Mr. KENNEDY said they had slaves in Maryland who were taught and had churches. He had himself manumitted a slave, who taught slaves.

Mr. HARLAN asked if the Senator had any disposition to murder him.

Mr. KENNEDY said no; not more than white men, of the Senator's section, seemed willing to murder the people of Maryland

Mr. HARLAN thought that the people of Maryland and Delaware had no such disposition to murder, as had been imputed to them. No such war of extermination ever took place in any nation of the world. All the great empires of antiquity were composed of people of different races, and no such war ever took place, except among savages. He did not think these happy and contented negroes, now working for nothing, were going to turn round against their masters, simply because they were paid wages.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Senator, it seemed, made a speech at venture. Delaware had the largest free negro population, in proportion, than any State, and he knew there was no greater curse than the free negro population. He would have but one spirit in the country, and that the preservation of the Union, with all the rights of the people. That man who makes emancipation paramount to the Constitution and Union is a disloyal man. But we have seen peaceful men dragged from their homes, and thrown into loathsome bastiles, while a man who declares he has been a Disunionist for twenty years is permitted to lecture here, and come on the floor of the Senate, and go at large through the country. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25.

The House passed the Senate bill providing for the settlement of the accounts of the officers and crews of the frigates *Congress* and *Cumberland*, the books having been lost or destroyed in the recent naval engagement at Hampton Roads.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) in view of the pendency of the Tax bill, the consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill was postponed, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Tax bill.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered an amendment to the clause defining "what is a circus?" so as to include prestidigitation, ring-master and clown performances.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said that the House last year commenced taxation at the wrong end by operating on tea and coffee. Now, during our troubles it was proposed to tax the luxuries and recreations of life. The gentleman from Pennsylvania must be lost to the innocent days of childhood to tax a circus or a theatre. It amounted to a tax on *Hamlet* and *Falstaff*. It was taxing "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" It was "Raising the Wind," as had been suggested by "Box and Cox." [Laughter.] In this he spoke with feeling. [Renewed laughter.] Why not tax the performances last night at Cincinnati, and put a tax on eggs, which, it is reported, were freely used there? How could they tax a gentleman who turns three somersets in the air and catches three rings as he goes along?

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, wanted to know whether the gentleman from Ohio (Cox) would tax those who turn somersets.

Mr. Cox replied that he was altogether opposed to taxing such persons as the gentleman from Illinois, (Lovejoy,) because that would be a tax on "Othello," and would place the gentleman in a bad way, and "his occupation would be gone."

Mr. WADSWORTH'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) offered as an amendment, that jugglers, practising sleight-of-hand, pay twenty dollars license. Adopted.

After Mr. SEDGWICK, amid laughter, had proposed to define "jugglers," by stating every one who owns a jug, Mr BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.) submitted an amendment, imposing a tax of one dollar on each dog-holder. [Laughter.] He said, although his proposition excited merriment, it was important to Ohio, where 75,000 sheep are annually killed by dogs, which were a nuisance.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) suggested a tax on each dog, rather than on each dog-holder.

Mr. BLAKE replied that they could get the tax from the dog-holder, not from the dog.

Mr. STEVENS thought a man who holds ten dogs ought to pay a dollar on each.

Mr. BLAKE withdrew his amendment.

Among the other amendments adopted were the following: Cattle brokers to pay a license of $10; itinerant vendors of newspapers, Bibles and religious tracts are excepted from the definition of peddlers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, requiring lawyers and physicians to pay a license of $10.

A gentleman proposed to amend, by requiring every one who voted for a Member of Congress, whether elected or not, to pay a similar amount, while another member proposed a $5 license to be taken out before making a set speech. Both amendments were received with shouts of laughter.

Mr. STEVENS said that if such proceedings were continued, the House would become a laughing-stock.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) proposed a new clause to propose a tax of five dollars on each slave for life, and three dollars on those held for a term of years.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) protested against the amendment in the name of the Constitution, and in the name of the people of loyal Maryland. Nothing would exasperate them more than this measure, and might goad them into desperation.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) proposed to add that slaves to be thus passed shall be applied to the colonies of the emancipated slaves. This amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. LOVEJOY replied to Mr. CRISFIELD, saying he liked not the boast of loyalty to be coupled with a menace. It was as much the duty of Maryland to be loyal as it was that of Illinois. He scouted that kind of loyalty which would perpetuate the system of concubinage and turn every slave hut into a brothel. Slavery was a stench in the nostrils, and slaveholders love this system of oppression more than they love the Union; and whenever it comes to the pinch Kentucky will side with Secesh. They will go with those who will protect their darling institution.

Mr. MALLORY, of Ky., (Union,) did not rise to reply to the farrago and fanaticism of the gentleman, uttered during the five minutes the gentleman addressed the House, but to give a few reasons why this tax should not be imposed, one of which was the taxes are already burdensome. He appealed to the great mass of conservative gentlemen here not to sanction the amendment.

Mr. ARNOLD of Ill., (Rep.) argued if it had not been for the 4,000,000 slaves we would not now be in war, and he urged this bill to defray its expenses. Why should they not collect the supplies from the source of the evil?

Mr. CRISFIELD replied to Mr. LOVEJOY, defending the loyalty of Maryland. The war was owing to two classes, equally detestable, namely those engaged in the rebellion, and the class of which Mr. LOVEJOY was a prominent member.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., defending his position, did not see why certain gentlemen should get into a paroxysm of excitement whenever this subject was named. As the North would have to pay the bulk of the taxes, he did not see why the slaves who are used as property should not be taxed. There should be equality.

Mr. LOVEJOY, replying to Mr. CRISFIELD and Mr. MALLORY, said if it had not been for those called fanatics, they could not in peace return to their own States. There could be no peace till the public mind rests in security that Slavery is in progress of ultimate extinction.

Mr. BLAIR'S proposition was amended so as to tax one dollar on slaves for life, between 8 and 50 years of age, and striking out that part relating to service for a term of years. Numerous efforts were made to amend this, but finally the entire proposition was defeated—41 against 62.

An amendment was adopted, providing that nothing in the bill shall be construed to prevent any State from imposing taxes upon any articles therein taxed, or licenses required.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

### Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The opera of "La Favorita" will be played here to-night, with a *débutante*—Mme. DE LUSSAN—in the part of the heroine, and all the principal artists of the Academy in the other characters.

Mr. GRAU has succeeded in engaging Mme. D'ANGRI, the contralto, whose success here some two or three years ago was so marked. Mme. D'ANGRI will appear in the "Barbiere" on Friday, and, with Miss KELLOGG, in "Linda" on Saturday.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25.

The bill incorporating the New-York Homœopathic Medical Society was reported favorably, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. FARRE disclaimed having anything to do with this report.

The bill altering the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn was reported favorably.

The New-York Health Officer's report was presented, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

Respecting the powers and duties of Boards of Supervisors, and regulating the proceedings against them.

The bill amending the charter of the Loaners' Association was lost. A motion to reconsider the vote was lost, and laid on the table.

To compensate *bona fide* purchasers of wild lands for improvements made thereon.

To protect bridges belonging to the State.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

To incorporate the New-York Commercial Association.

Relative to lands under water in the City of Brooklyn.

To authorize the Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad to lay rails of less weight than required by the general bill.

Other bills had progress reported on them. Recess

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole took up and debated the bill to reorganize the State Asylum for Lunatic Convicts. Progress was reported.

Mr. FOLGER reported adversely the bill to repeal the law to exempt Ministers of the Gospel from taxation. Agreed to.

The following were reported favorable: To prevent attempts at burglary and other crimes; to print calendars of Courts of Record.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of local bills. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 25.

The Grinding Committee reported another large batch of bills complete, which were laid on the table.

Under the joint rule requiring Appropriation and Supply bills to come up for consideration before the 25th of March, the General Appropriation bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, seconded by Messrs. SCHOLFIELD and LEVERIDGE, and opposed by Mr. ALVORD, the clause limiting the publication of the official canvass to the State paper, was amended by adding "and two papers in each Senatorial District."

Mr. E. DAVIS, of Chatauque, made an effort to strike out all the salaries of the Public Departments above the amount prescribed for each Department by the Revised Statutes. Lost.

Mr. E. N. THOMAS moved to strike out the appropriation for the State Assessors, and to abolish that office. Carried by 39 to 30.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

The Annual Supply bill was taken up.

The bill was considered till the hour of recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. BENEDICT'S motion to strike out the amendment abolishing the office of State Assessor, adopted in Committee of the Whole, was lost—41 to 62.

The Annual Supply bill was again taken up in Committee of the Whole, and debated till the adjournment.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are positively infallible in the cure of this disease: occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD IS BARNUM'S Museum. So full of novelties, and such a succession of attractive dramatic performances. See his advertisement to-day.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Champion, from Aspinwall*—J. L. Brown, E. D. Heatty, Wm. Ashburn, Mrs. J. Barry, Charles G. Griffin, D. Churchill, J. K. Alexis, Miss Fanny Alexis, Mrs. Wm. McCall, Effy McCall, Eddy McCall, Frank McCall, Maria Blackman, R. J. Lockridge, James Butler, E. G. Stephens, M. Levine, N. Silverstine, Rev. W. E. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, Miss Abby Boardman, E. D. Morgan, M. S. Archlen, J. Manzanedo, Peter S. Miller, Mrs. E. Birdsall, Mrs. M. Alvits, J. Levin, Mrs. J. Levin, Jane Levin, W. Russell, P. Pionnean, Frank R. Gasson, W. R. Taylor, and 46 in the steerage.

MARCH 25—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Richard Jacob, M. Hewit, M. Monod, W. O. Putman, Mon. Calong, Mon. Duval, J. Benjamin, Capt. McKenzie, Mrs. Brown, Mr Brown, G. A. Alden, H. B. Palmer, Mr. Pierce, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Fair, John Davidson, Mr. Fisher, W. S. Mather, Mr. Gilmour and lady, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Watt and child, Mr. Bowman, lady and infant, Mr. Cassin, Mr. Ughazi, Mr. Burchard, and 250 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets.... 6 18 | Moon rises... 3 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 01 | Gov. Island. 5 50 | Hell Gate.... 7 12

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 25.

### Cleared.

Steamship Africa, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool, E. Cunard & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Henry, Wilson, Marseilles, W. F. Schmidt; Omega, Morse, Cork and a market, Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.; J. M. Thurston, Gilkey, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Wm. Kallahan, Temple, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Catherine, (Br.,) Conolly, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Schooners Mary Eliza, Fowler, Providence, L. Kenny; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Fortress Monroe, N. L. McCready & Co.; Sea Ranger, Henkley, Fort Pickens, E. A. Hall; C. C. Sadler, Sipple, Milford, Del., B. N. Fox & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Clark, Londonderry, H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Lima, (Br.,) O'Brien, Halifax, B. F. Small; John Walker, Bunnell, Havana, Thomas Gilmartin; Tariff, Provost, Stamford, R. Sanford; Geo. Byron, Lowell, Elizabethport, Nesmith & Sons; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Flewelling, St. John N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Mary Alice, Blatchford, Ponce, Sturgis & Co.

Sloop Intent, Jennings, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

### Arrived.

U. S. steam transport New-Brunswick, Liscomb, Newbern, N. C., March 23, with wounded and sick from the Burnside Expedition to the Assistant Quartermaster. 24th inst., off Hatteras, passed U. S. gunboat, bound S., showing Nos. 284.

U. S. steam transport Geo. Peabody, Travis, Newbern, N. C., March 22, in ballast to the U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool 12th inst., and Queenstown 13th, at 4:40 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. 13th inst., off Old Head, Kinsale, passed steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool. March 20, lat. 43 25, lon. 46 30, passed a steamship bound E., supposed the City of Washington.

Steamship Champion, Jones, Aspinwall March 16, at 6 P. M., with specie and passengers to D. B. Allen. March 22, at 2 P. M. Lat. 30 31, lon. 79 34, exchanged signals with brig Gen. Pierce, strg. N. Left at Aspinwall, brigs Three Sisters, Pinkham, and Mecosta, Hynes.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Seth Sprague, Tyson, Glasgow and Greenock Feb. 1, with mdse. to J. Atkins. Had heavy westerly gales for the last 35 ds. Feb. 16, lat. 46 30, lon. 39 40, took gale from westward, and was hove to for 5 ds. Feb. 23, had a hurricane from W. to W. S. W., lasting about 4 hours, the sea going over the ship in a perfect breach. March 9, shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, cabin, started afterhouse and filled the decks March 11, lat. 40 49, lon. 39 10, passed pieces of plank and ship-knees, and what was supposed to be part of boat.

Ship Thornton, Collins, Liverpool